

ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TO THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA
FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1952-1953

By

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PREFACE

By far the largest and most important library collection of materials on Southeast Asia in the United States is that of the Library of Congress; and of the several American libraries which are currently acquiring or maintaining such materials, that Library has much the most active program of accessions. The work of the Library of Congress in this field is therefore necessarily of interest to all who are participating in the task of building up in this country adequate resources for research and training on Southeast Asia.

In charge of the Southeast Asian section of the Division of Orientalia of the Library of Congress is Dr. Cecil Hobbs, a scholar who began his career as a student of Burma. Since the war he has made two trips through the region to search out important sources of material and to develop arrangements which would permit not only his own institution but also other libraries to acquire Southeast Asian materials from the area in as expeditious and systematic a manner as possible. On each trip he has kept a log recounting his activities and impressions, country by country. These informal reports give some insight into the specific conditions for study and research in the region and describe facilities and means for the acquisition of books, pamphlets, periodicals, government reports, maps, and other items of interest to Americans working on Southeast Asia.

The account of Dr. Hobbs' first trip appeared in this Cornell Data Paper series in 1952. Its reception warrants the issuing, in a similar form, of this report on his second trip. The present account stands as written by Dr. Hobbs except that in order to achieve some brevity certain sections have been omitted as being of interest chiefly to members of the Library of Congress staff who have access to the full original report.

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I. BURMA

Leaving Washington by Eastern Airlines at about 2:15 p.m. on October 30, 1952, I arrived at the Idlewild Airport approximately 3:25. The Pan American Strato-Cruiser departed at 6:35 p.m. and we were in London the next morning in about 12 hours.

While in England, I was able to see certain persons at the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London, the Malayan Information Agency, Cambridge University, and Luzac Bookdealers.

(1) Mr. J. D. Pearson, the Librarian of the School of Oriental Studies, showed me the fine collection of about 150,000 volumes relating to the languages and cultures of the Orient and Africa, with particular attention on Southeast Asia. I was told that their acquisitions program is fairly active but a lack of funds holds back their progress. The nucleus of this collection was formed by the oriental books previously belonging to the University of London, by large donations from the India Office, from the British Museum, from private persons, and by the transfer from the libraries of University College and King's College of certain Oriental books. Among the collections so acquired was the oriental portion of the library of printed books and manuscripts belonging to William Marsden, orientalist and numismatist, which was presented by him to King's College in 1835. The Library of the School of Oriental Studies produces from time to time an accessions list in mimeographed form and it is the desire of Mr. Pearson to exchange their publication with the Library of Congress for the Southern Asia Accessions List.

(2) When at the Malayan Information Agency, I learned that there were a number of publications which this agency issues in London and generally they are for free distribution. At my request a list of the pamphlets, books and serial publications which are issued by this London office is being prepared and will be sent to me in Malaya. Upon its receipt, I will check those which are desirable for the Library of Congress. The list was made since there was no one place where the publications were assembled at that time. A number of new publications issued in Malaya were referred to also, but I will see those in Malaya.

(3) At Cambridge University I met Professor Victor Purcell of the Department of History, who has written books on Southeast Asia. Having known each other for some time, it was a pleasant day--despite the rain and fog--as he took me around the University showing the different buildings of the Colleges built centuries ago. That afternoon, we had a long talk concerning current trends in the countries of Southeast Asia--with emphasis on Malaya, since he was in the Malayan Civil Service for nearly 26 years. The Library of Cambridge University stands on about 7-1/2 acres of ground just to the west of the main part of the campus. The site was purchased by the University in 1927 from Clare College and King's College, constituent colleges of Cambridge. The building, new and modern in its appearance, is a distinct contrast to the other buildings of the University. It was designed by Sir Giles Scott. Half of the cost was defrayed by a grant from the International Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Construction began in 1931 and it was completed in three years time. The Library contains over one million and a half printed books, over 10,000 manuscripts, and over 250,000 maps. Under the provisions of the Copyright Acts, the Cambridge Library is entitled to a copy of every book published in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

1. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BOOKDEALER IN BURMA. I arrived in Rangoon on a certain Friday afternoon and I went to see the manager of the Burma Educational Bookshop on Saturday morning. The Burma Educational Bookshop was the bookdealer I had selected five years ago to act as the agent for the Library of Congress in Burma. During these years there has been a change of management and ownership of the firm because of the death of the former manager. I am convinced that it was due to the change in managerial responsibility that our relations with the firm were not too satisfactory. The new manager is a Burman, his name being U Ba Soe. As soon as I introduced myself, he said he remembered me very well from the days when prior to the war he was a student in Judson College and I was resident in Burma. I found him to be quick, alert and able to understand the needs of the Library of Congress as I outlined them to him. He showed to me by his actions an attitude of being desirous to serve us to the fullest extent possible. Also, I think he will work harmoniously with the acquisitions consultant whom I selected, who is also a Burman. Both men know publications in the Burmese language. Therefore, I made the decision of having the Burma Educational Bookshop to continue as the Library of Congress agent in Burma. A marked improvement is bound to come now since a full explanation has been given to the manager as to what is expected by the Library of Congress in their acquisition of publications in Burma. The only possible competitor and other choice which could have been made was a firm called Smart and Mookerdum. Most of their books were in English and when in their shop, I did not see any publications in the Burmese language. Furthermore, this is an Indian shop managed by Indians and I do not think that they would be able to serve us with Burmese publications as a Burman would.

While in Rangoon, I had four conferences with U Ba Soe, the Manager of the Burma Educational Bookshop, in which we discussed thoroughly the following points:

(1) The revised blanket order was given to the manager and after he had sufficient time to study it, we discussed it, point by point, with special emphasis on the kind of books desired by the Library of Congress. Emphasis was laid on the kind of books of which we want only one copy and the kind of books of which we want multiple copies: uni-lingual and bi-lingual dictionaries, biographical directories, etc.

(2) He also agreed to send us a sample copy of each new serial publication as it comes to his attention. There are not an enormous number of periodicals being published in Burma today--apart from the trash which floods the markets, like in most countries. He understands that the Library of Congress will then examine such sample copies and place a subscription order for each periodical or serial wanted by subscription. A careful check was made of those serials for which he had placed subscriptions for the Library of Congress, and of those serials for which we had no subscription at the present time. Pre-numbered purchase order forms--supplied to me by the Order Division--for the desired new serials were then issued to the dealer. They were as follows (Burmese unless noted otherwise):

Illustrated Burma (periodical)
Educational Film Journal (periodical)
Burma Youth (periodical)
The Burman (daily English newspaper)
The Nation (daily English newspaper)
Myanma Alin (daily)
New Times of Burma (daily English)
The Oway (daily)
Mass Education (periodical)

Burma Journal of Science and Industry (periodical)
Shwehintha (periodical)
Burma Market Review (English periodical)
Chinthe (periodical)

(3) A large want list of publications in the Burmese language was shown to the dealer. Some of these titles were on 3 x 5 cards but the majority of them were on photostat copy of a list of references dealing with the Burmese language which had been taken from a recent volume of J.A. Stewart's Burmese dictionary. It was felt that very few of these titles would be available since the majority of them were publications issued prior to World War II and hence had been destroyed during the war. However, an effort would be made to secure them.

(4) Emphasis was given to the fact that we are anxious to receive books issued in the Burmese language. It is apparent that there will not be an abundance of such books and that many of them will be in the realm of the Buddhist religion; however, he was informed that we want all Burmese books which are published provided they meet the specifications of the blanket order. In order to aid the dealer in this acquisition of Burmese books, a brief list was made of those bookstores and publishing firms in Rangoon where Burmese books are either issued or are readily available. The list included:

Hanthawaddy Press, 357 Spark Street
 Thudhamma Wadi Press, 55 Tse Kai Mg. Khine Street
 Zabu Meitswe Pitaka Press, 267 Bogyoke Street
 British Foreign Bible Society, Sule Pagoda Road
 People's Literature House, 546 Merchant Street
 Swe Literary Bower, 252 Sule Pagoda Road

(5) The dealer's attention was directed to the necessity of watching the Burma Gazette for the lists of books newly registered. This list used to appear quarterly but now it appears spasmodically. Such a list will serve as a check for the dealer as to whether he has supplied all books published.

(6) The matter of the Advisor for Burma Publications was discussed with the dealer and I secured his opinion about U Thein Han, the University Librarian, whom I was considering for that activity. Knowing each other well and having had association at the University together, it was possible to work out a congenial plan. In the presence of U Ba Soe and U Thein Han it was agreed that the dealer would prepare lists of publications which he had selected for the Library of Congress and then would submit it to the Advisor for his review, comments and approval.

2. ADVISOR FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF BURMESE PUBLICATIONS. One day while at the University of Rangoon, I talked with U Thein Han, the Librarian of the University, relative to the procurement of books in Burma. I told him about the arrangement with U Ba Soe, the Manager of the Burma Educational Bookshop, to act as the Library of Congress agent. I explained to him: (1) about the kinds of books which we desire to have at the Library of Congress; (2) about the blanket order arrangements with the dealer; and (3) about the arrangements with the Government Book Depot for official documents. I presented the idea of our need for a person to aid the bookdealer in the selection of the books, and proposed that he be the Advisor for the Procurement of Burma Publications for the Library of Congress. He agreed to do this for us. It was agreed that he would go down with me to see U Ba Soe and talk over the plans. This we did on another day and plans have been laid whereby U Ba Soe will draw up

lists of currently published books which he selects for the Library of Congress and submit them to U Thein Han. U Thein Han also went with me to some of the bookstores with the twofold purpose of showing him the general idea of what the Library of Congress wants to secure, and also for him to select some of the best Burmese novels and fiction being issued in Burma today. One has to know specific authors to make good selections in this field. I think that with U Thein Han as the Advisor working closely with the bookdealer, the acquisition of Burmese publications for the Library of Congress will be improved greatly. We will know within a year from now.

3. EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. One of the important matters of business in Burma was that of the exchange of official publications between the Government of Burma and the U.S. There was considerable misunderstanding on the part of those at the Government Book Depot as to the kind of publications we are interested in receiving at the Library of Congress, and how many documents they are to receive. This matter was clarified after three meetings which I had with U San Aung, the Acting Superintendent of Printing and Stationery and Acting Curator of the Government Book Depot, and U Khin Maung, the Assistant Curator. U Maung Hla, the Curator was at that time in America. At the first meeting we reviewed the correspondence which the Depot had had with the Library of Congress and I set before them these main facts concerning the publications which the Library of Congress desires to receive:

(1) That we are anxious to receive all publications issued by the Depot-- Burmese and English language documents. They expressed some surprise that we wanted those in the Burmese language but assured me that from now on they would be sent along with the English language ones.

(2) That we also wish to secure one copy of every document, in Burmese and English, issued by every Ministry or Department of the Burma Government.

(3) That U.S. publications will continue to be sent to the Government Book Depot in Rangoon and they in turn can distribute them as the Government Depot sees fit. Furthermore, it was stated that if any Ministry or Department of the Burma Government desires other U.S. publications, either ones which were not received or extra copies, that Ministry will have to make its own request direct to the G.P.O. in Washington.

It was point number two above which needed action in order to assure the Library of Congress the procurement of all official publications issued by the Government of Burma. U San Aung stated that the Government Book Depot had the responsibility of printing practically all of the publications which are issued by the individual Ministries. For example, the Ministry of Information issues the Burma Weekly Bulletin, but the printing of this publication is the work of the Book Depot. When printed, the Book Depot does not retain copies of the publication for distribution, but all copies are sent to the Ministry of Information and the distribution is made from that Ministry. This is also true of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, and all other Ministries in the Government. It appeared impractical to set up arrangements with each Ministry or Department in order that the Library of Congress might receive their particular publications. Also, it would run counter to the agreement for the international exchange of government documents set up when I was here five years ago. Therefore, in order to have these various publications issued by different parts of the Burma Government come to the Library of Congress through one channel rather than from many places, I proposed that U San Aung request that one copy of every publication which the Government Book Depot prints or has printed for

the various Ministries or Departments in the Burma Government be sent directly from the Book Depot to the Library of Congress.

At my request U Sang Aung immediately telephoned the Foreign Office and discussed the matter with the Permanent Secretary and verbal approval was reached whereby the Printing and Stationary Department of the Book Depot would set aside an extra copy of every publication issued by the individual Ministries and Departments in the Burma Government. As a follow up to the verbal agreement, a letter was written to the Foreign Office by U Sang Aung, addressed to the Permanent Secretary, in which the principal request was made "that approval from the Burmese Government may be sought in order that books and pamphlets not stored in the Government Book Depot may be forwarded to the United States." The closing paragraph stated: "Believing that the Burmese Government will approve of it, an extra copy will always be printed and will be reserved for the United States."

4. LEGAL PUBLICATIONS Apart from the Act in connection with the copyright law operating in Burma, there were no strictly legal publications purchased. That is, of course, apart from the various Acts which will come from the Book Depot as official documents by means of the international exchange.

5. MAPS Maps were almost nil in Burma. Except for one map of the city of Rangoon which had all street names and other points in Burmese, and one small book undoubtedly designed for use in the schools of Burma, entitled A geography of the Union of Burma which had maps of Burma with the place names in the Burmese script--except for these, there were no maps available anywhere. I called on the Director of Survey, U Hla Khin Maung, and although he had no maps which he could give me, he did show me a new map of Mandalay which came in three large sheets. His was only a sample copy. He then sent me to the Commissioner of Settlement and Land Records (230 Dalhousie Street), U Ba Htay. There I was told that these maps are being made for each District and certain towns. They are kept, however, in no central point but are located in the various Districts throughout the Union. The only way to secure any of these maps, according to U Ba Htay, would be directly from the Officer of Settlement and Land Records in each District.

6. COPYRIGHT LAW OF BURMA. An investigation was made about the Copyright Law in Burma. It was discovered that the law under which Burma operates at the present time is The Copyright Act, 1911, enacted at the time of the British regime in Burma. This is the same Copyright Act which was used for India in those years, and I assume is still in operation in India. A copy of the 1952 reprint of this Act was secured, but only the Burmese version was available, the English one not being reprinted. It is possible that the Library of Congress might have this in English already. When talking over the matter with the manager of the Thudamma Wadi Press, he informed me that the name and residence of the holder of the copyright of each book published could be obtained at the District Magistrate's Office. Also, he furnished me with a copy of the form used by that printing press when publishing a book for a person holding a copyright for the book.

7. COOPERATIVE MICROFILMING PROJECT A matter which needed to be clarified and decided upon during my stay in Burma was that of microfilming certain Burmese manuscripts and documents. This is a project which was the outcome of conversations which Dr. Evans had with certain Burmans during his visit in Rangoon last year. It was clear from the outset that the Ministry of Culture was very much interested in proceeding as soon as possible with the negotiations on this cooperative microfilming project. Both U Tun Pe, the Minister of Culture,

and U Po Lat, Secretary to the Minister of Culture, expressed themselves in this direction.

One of the first questions which I raised was that of the depository for the negatives. I suggested that they be deposited in the Library of Congress for adequate protection, in an air-conditioned and fire proof building, but that this be done only on a temporary basis. U Po Lat expressed his wish to have a room constructed as soon as possible to allow for eventual storage of negatives in Burma. It is the hope that these negatives will be stored in the projected National Museum and Library. No decision was reached about the place where Burma would store the negatives prior to the time when proper storage facilities were present in Burma.

I stated that the Library of Congress would also like to have permanently a set of the negatives and the right to sell positive copies to institutions in America desiring copies but that this would not be done primarily for profit, if at all. U Po Lat stated that it would be desirable that the Government of Burma plan also to sell copies to interested institutions. This was merely an expression of opinion and a decision about selling copies of the film was judiciously left for a future time.

It was suggested that the negative might be developed in Washington at the Photoduplication Laboratory of the Library of Congress, if facilities were not available in Rangoon. U Po Lat preferred that this be done in Burma and I concurred that the development of the film should certainly be done in Rangoon, if equipment and technical help are available.

Another matter was the nature of the project as a cooperative venture on the part of the Burma Government and the American Government. U Po Lat explained that the Government of Burma is participating in this cooperative project as an interim measure. The Government hopes to be able to take over the project entirely when at all possible, and he expressed the desire that the present arrangements be such as would make the transfer an easy one. I explained that the Library of Congress was in complete agreement with the Ministry on the advisability of this idea.

After discussing the various techniques of photoduplication employed at the Library of Congress--microfilming, photostating, photographing--and in some instances showing actual examples to the Burmese gentlemen, U Po Lat said that technical information would be requested from the Library of Congress, and I assured him that this would be provided whenever desired.

U Po Lat, when we came around to the point of finances, stated that the Ministry is prepared to move ahead immediately on this project without waiting for a reply to the questions raised in their Foreign Office Note No. A-543/HSA of the 29th of September, 1952. (Note: The question was what would be the probable cost for the entire project. The answer to which cannot be stated until a detailed calculation has been made of the number of inscriptions, manuscript pages, the archaeological photo-negatives, and the coins which are to be filmed.) The Ministry is prepared, however, to appropriate 10,000 kyat for the first year. It was their hope that they might go as high as 20,000 or even 25,000 kyat but U Po Lat was not sure of that figure. (Note: The kyat is equal to 21¢.) I stated that the Library of Congress has already sent a microfilm camera to Rangoon and it is available to the Ministry for this project. The Library of Congress is prepared to appropriate \$2,000 to get the project under way immediately. Also, the Library of Congress will send 50 rolls of film, 100 feet each, for the project. These last two statements

were made on the basis that the Embassy had made these statements previously in its communication to the Burma Foreign Office, July 16, 1952, when it outlined what the Library of Congress would be able to do in assisting in such a microfilming program.

U Po Lat showed printed lists of archaeological photo-negatives stored in the Archaeological Survey Office and of ancient coins which they desire to film, in addition to the manuscripts and rubbings of inscriptions discussed previously. (Note: Later I secured a copy of the List of Archaeological Photo-negatives of Burma....1936, in order to have it for ready reference at the Library of Congress in connection with this project.)

8. EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS. The number of institutions or bodies in Burma which are available for exchange are very few. They are as follows:

(1) The Burma Translation Society, of which U San Htwar is the Head, is not an official Government body but is semi-official in the sense that many of the persons who aid the Society in its activities are University officials and others are connected with the Government in some way. The headquarters are located at 361 Prome Road, and the motto is: "Light, where darkness was." The work of the Society is well organized, and falls into these three general groupings: arts, science, and encyclopedic. That is, those persons working on books pertaining to the arts, are all located in one large room; while those engaged in books pertaining to science and the large Burmese encyclopedia are in other large rooms. (Note: The encyclopedia referred to above is the same publication for which U San Htwar received aid from the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress when he was in America last year.) A group of Burmese artists design the pictures for the different books being prepared for publication. In some cases original pictures are designed, and in other cases pictures from American books are copied. The Society has a specialized library which is divided between the groups of translators which have reference books pertaining to their field of interest. I was interested to note that a great number of the books used for reference and the ones used as the base for translations are published in America.

Up to the present 92 books have been issued by the Society, in all subject fields: agriculture, economics, literature, history, language, etc. For the most part they are either translations or adaptations of books published in the West. In some instances, however, there are some original books issued, and therefore are technically not translations. One publication issued by the Society which will be useful to one interested in the Burmese language is a book dealing with Burmese orthography. All copies of books issued by the Society come to the Library of Congress primarily as gifts but the Society would welcome any publications from the Library of Congress which would aid them in their translation projects. In connection with the Society's large translation program an extensive card catalog of Burmese words with their various shades of meanings is maintained--indeed a mine of information for the translators and anyone interested in the Burmese language.

(2) When conferring with U Htin Aung, the Rector of the University of Rangoon, I was told that the University would send the Library of Congress catalogs of the various colleges within the University as soon as they were issued. These publications would give data about the Colleges of Science, Engineering, Education and Arts.

(3) The editor of the Journal of the Burma Research Society, U Aung Than, was in America at the time I was in Burma. However, in talking with U Pe Maung Tin,

whom I have known for some years and who is a scholar in the field of Burmese language and literature, I learned that the Journal has not been issued for sometime now because of the lack of funds. Since the Library of Congress has an exchange agreement with the Society, the Journal will be sent as soon as it is published again.

19. SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITIONS. Besides the publications to which reference has been made already, a brief mention is made of other booksa

(1) At the headquarters of the Socialist Party a complete file of the fortnightly publication called Socialist Asia was secured. It is a new fortnightly bulletin issued by the Preparatory Committee for Asian Socialist Conference, vol. 1, no. 1, appearing on August 16, 1952. The first few issues carried these articles: Burma goes ahead with national reconstruction; Socialism and production by Sutan Sjahrir; Burma builds for socialism; National program of the socialist party in Indonesia; and the Asian Socialist Conferencea While thereaI was interested to note the books which were in the bookcases: a great number of them dealt with Communism and socialism, and biographies of Lenin, Gorky, Karl Marx, and others embracing these doctrinesa

(2) Thakin Kyaw Tun, the General Secretary of the All Burma Peasant's Organization, supplied me with a series of 8 pamphlets which had been published by the Organization back in 1948 but had never been distributed. They are printed in English and carry the following titles: Agricultural production and trade in Burma; State agricultural stations and farm schools for Burma; Improvement of agricultural marketing in Burma; Rehabilitation of the agricultural industries in Burma; Farming in Burma; Agricultural finance in Burma; Agricultural labour in Burma; Floods and drought problems in Burmaa

Another publication distributed by this organization but published by the People's Literature House in 1951 is entitled The Burmese revolution by U Ba Swe, being his speeches as the Secretary General of the Burma Socialist Party and the President of the Trades Union Congress (Burma). The publication is divided into two parts: Workers' struggle in Burma and the pattern of the Burmese revoltuion, and presents the following topics: Beginnings of Marxism in Burma; Marxist theory and Buddhist philosophy; The five fundamentals underlying the socialist movement in Burma--democracy, economy, education, health and social security.

(3) A number of books dealing with the Burmese language were secured. One publication which will be of special interest is a dictionary by U Ba Han entitled Dictionary of the Burmese languages. At present the first three parts of this work have been issued; when completed, it will comprise ten partsa Anyone who knows U Tun Nyein's English-Burmese dictionary will find a great deal of duplication but nevertheless there are many new words in the Ba Han dictionary. Also, the orthography is much superior since U Win, a Burmese scholar in Burmese orthography, has aided the author in the compilation.

(4) At the Bible Society, of which Mr. H.C. Willans is the Secretary, Bibles, New Testaments and portions of these were purchased, and include the following languages of Burma: Atsi, Burmese, Chin--Ahraing Khumi, Chin--Anal,a Chin--Asho, Chin--Kamhau (Tiddim), Chin--Lai (Haka), Chin--Laizo, Chin--Zotung, Kachin or Jinghpaw, Pwo Karen, Sgaw Karen, Lahu, Mon, Car Nicobarese, Nancowry Nicbarese, Riang-Lang, Shan, ~~Hkun~~ Shan, Tayok Shan, Wa, and Hwa Lisu. An unusual volume is the complete Gospel of Mark in the Burmese Braille. The plates for the publication were prepared by the blind people in the School for the Blind of Burma at Kemmendine not far from Rangoon. The machine for printing Burmese braille books was destroyed during the war, so the printing is now done in England, and is sold by the Bible Society.

(5) Since Burma is a Buddhist country, many books on Buddhism are published in Rangoon. Hanthawaddy Press publishes many books on all phases of Buddhism in the Burmese language. Fortunately, nearly all of the books which this press had issued in the past five years were still available, and so the books which had not been sent to us by the agent were procured. Two other publishing firms which supplied many books on Buddhism, as well as other subjects, were: the Thudhamma Wadi Press and the Zabu Meitswe Pitaka Press.

At the Buddha Thethana Council I secured the studies on Buddhism which that body has published. They also circulate a number of books which are issued in Ceylon. While there, U Ba Kyaw, whom I met five years ago, introduced me to Sir U Thwin, President of the Council and one of the leading Buddhist laymen in Burma, who expressed his great appreciation for the opportunity of sending the Burmese books to America a few years ago.

(6) A rare book purchased in Moulmein, and found almost in the shadow of the famous Moulmein pagoda about which Kipling wrote, is entitled A grammar of the language of Burmah by Thomas Latter, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Army during the last century. The book is over 100 years old and was published by Thacker and Co., and printed in Calcutta in 1845. A valuable and extensive introduction precedes the grammatical analysis of the Burmese language. The volume also includes a Burmese index. Although the transliteration scheme is archaic, it is a rare book and will be of genuine interest to students of the Burmese language. It is when I find books of this kind, that sometimes I wish I did not have to buy it for the Library of Congress but could buy it for myself.

(7) Prepared and issued weekly at the American Embassy in Rangoon is a mimeographed publication called Review of Burmese press comment. It usually runs from 3 to 4 foolscap pages, and contains the highlights of the editorials and comments of the newspapers in Burma--Burmese language and Chinese language. Arrangements were made whereby this weekly summary of the Burmese press will be transmitted directly to the Library of Congress.

(8) Although I inquired everywhere I went, I was unable to find any publications which pertain strictly to Burmese communism. There were books and pamphlets everywhere in all the stalls about communism in general and about communism in China in particular. One shop which seemed to be well stocked with such literature was called the People's Literature House. It was there that I saw for the first time the publication describing with scores of pictures of the germ warfare in the Korean conflict which Russia had accused the U.N. of using. The publication had wide circulation in Rangoon for later I saw it on the magazine stands in many places.

10. ACQUISITIONS FOR CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Arrangements were also made with the Burma Educational Bookshop for furnishing Cornell University Library with publications issued in Burma. The instructions given to the Manager are the same as were given to the dealer in Bangkok for Thai publications. (Note: See Thailand, Section 1.)

The Government Book Depot agreed to send Cornell the latest catalog of Government publications for sale at the Depot as soon as it appears from the press. As for those Government publications not kept at the Government Book Depot, it will be necessary for Cornell University Library to contact each of the individual Ministries, placing a request for their publications. (Note: I left the arrangements this way, even though they appear inadequate, because these were instructions when I was in Ithaca.)

11. TRANSLITERATION OF BURMESE. I conferred with U Thein Han, the Librarian of the University of Rangoon, about the problem of the transliteration of Burmese, and after a discussion of about an hour with reference to new and old methods of transliteration, he recommended the official system set forth in an official publication issued by the Government Book Depot. It is entitled Tables for the transliteration of Burmese into English, and sets forth the basic principles for the transliteration of Burmese, and includes tables of Burmese names as illustrations. I secured a copy of this publication from U Thein Han. It was the opinion of U Thein Han that this system would be satisfactory for the transliteration of Burmese for Library of Congress cards. It was also his opinion that the only part which would need to be transliterated would be the author's name--i.e. the title and other parts of the entry should be written in the Burmese script. He felt that the transliteration of the title had little value: either from the standpoint of the user of the book or from the filing angle. However, this whole matter of Burmese transliteration is being studied in consultation with others and a transliteration scheme for Library of Congress cards will be issued in the near future.

12. FULBRIGHT ACTIVITIES. I discussed with U Cho, Executive Officer of the U.S. Educational (Fulbright) Foundation in Burma, the possibility of young librarians from Burma who have sufficient background and experience to profit by work and training in American libraries. I was informed that they had already sent two library persons to America, and are desirous of sending more if they find eligible people. U Cho was most understanding of the advantages of a grantee's spending a major part of his or her time at some good American library. If the Library of Congress was the place of this in-service-training that person would have a good opportunity to acquaint himself with the techniques and services of a national library, and would at the same time aid us at the Library of Congress by providing important data about his culture and publications and actually work with the books and materials in Burmese and Pali from Burma, recommending necessary additions to improve the Library of Congress collection. He expressed his gratitude for whatever the Library of Congress might be able to do, and that he would endeavor to look into the matter further at the Burma end as to what persons might be available for library training.

13. BURMA-AMERICA INSTITUTE. An unusual cultural organization in Rangoon is the Burma-America Institute. It is a bi-national, Burmese and American, organization endeavoring to promote friendship and better understanding between the peoples of America and Burma. It is non-political and non-religious in its outlook and activities, and aims to develop in Burma and in the United States an understanding and appreciation of the cultural values and intellectual traditions of both countries. The management of the organization is entrusted to a Board of Directors, half of whom would be Burmese and half of whom would be Americans. In order to assure freedom from political control and the use of the Institute to promote political aims, no official either of the Government of Burma or of the United States is eligible for Board membership. The present chief administrative officer of this bi-national center is Dr. James Boyce, a former professor of political science at M.I.T.

When talking with Mr. Boyce about the Institute's activities, I learned that there is a full program which includes: classes in English language, classes in Burmese language, classes in Burmese dancing, orientation courses for students and others traveling in America, orientation course for Americans is conducted to provide the principal phases of Burmese life and culture so that they might better understand the country in which they are residing. From time to time lectures are given either by Americans or Burmans about

various cultural subjects. It was at this point that Mr. Boyce made known to me that a lecture about the Library of Congress would be most welcome. In fact, I was given a copy of the November issue of the Institute's Activities Bulletin which announced my coming to Burma and that I would speak at a later date on some phase of the Library of Congress. I accepted the invitation and a date was set for the early part of December when I spoke on "The Library of Congress and Southeast Asia."

14. BURMESE LANGUAGE EXAMINATION COMMITTEE. At the request of U Ba Han, the Chairman of the Burmese Language Committee of the Burma Christian Council, I served on that Committee when it met for the examination of persons who have been studying the Burmese language. After some hesitancy and consideration, I accepted. I feel very cautious about doing a thing of that kind when I have been out of the country for nearly 12 years, and therefore I feel hardly qualified to test someone else. One need not go into the details of the examination but I did have the definite feeling that the standards were not as high as they used to be prior to the war when the committee was larger and there were many more persons coming up for the examinations.

II. THAILAND

On the morning of December 20, I left Rangoon by BOAC for Thailand, the second country on my itinerary.

I was met at the Don Muang Airport of Bangkok by Jerry James, the Assistant Librarian of the U.S. Information Service. There was no trouble of clearance whatsoever. This is one country, incidentally, which does not require a visa for Americans coming into the country. Also, there are no travel regulations and red tape to get tangled in while one is there. It was quite different from the many regulations one finds in other countries.

1. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BOOKDEALER IN THAILAND. One of the best book-dealer agents the Library of Congress has in Southeast Asia is the one in Bangkok. The name of the firm is Nibondh Bookdealer, and while the Manager, Sunetra Kongsiri, is in London, the Acting Manager is Niyom Phadermchit. The time spent with the dealer was rather extensive, so as to make sure that all details are understood thoroughly, and thus insure the best possible flow of material in the future. The following matters were discussed or observed:

(1) I found that an orderly system had been set up by Nibondh for sending the Library of Congress all of the current publications issued in Bangkok, and I think that we can be assured that our coverage is very good.

(2) A copy of the revised blanket order was given to the manager and was discussed in detail, point by point, with particular emphasis on the extra number of copies which we desire of the various kinds of dictionaries, certain kinds of reference books, etc. At a later time he made certain inquiries about the blanket order and they were clarified.

(3) A want list of publications issued in Thailand or pertaining to Thailand was given to the manager and he will endeavor to secure the books from second-hand bookshops in the city. In order to make clear what the Library desires in the way of those books with old imprints, he went with me to certain second-hand dealers which I had visited previously in other parts of the city. He has agreed to make monthly rounds to the second-hand shops and will prepare a list from time to time of the titles he finds. He will send the list of these older books to the Library of Congress by air mail, and I assured him we would give it a high priority and will request of him as soon as possible those volumes we desire to purchase. He will then make the purchases from the second-hand dealer and send the books to the Library of Congress.

(4) Serial publications were considered in detail the biggest part of one morning together. He had secured, at my request, sample copies of all newspapers and periodicals which he looked upon as important Thai publications. Checking these against our current purchase orders, we then had a group of serials from which we selected new serials to be purchased. Pre-numbered purchase order forms for those new serials were then issued to the dealer. The matter of continuation orders and back copies of certain serials was discussed thoroughly.

(5) Russian publications are in Bangkok but their sale or distribution in any manner has been banned by the Thai Government. The Library of Congress

had requested that Nibondh secure for the Library the Russian publications which were coming into Thailand from China and Russia. For awhile Nibondh was able to secure some of the Russian publications from a bookdealer by the name of Ta Chung Wen Fa Company. After the ban on the circulation of these books, the Thai police searched this particular Chinese bookstore sometime prior to July 1952, and some persons were jailed. Following that incident, the shop changed its name to Hua Chiao Bookstore. Even under this new name Russian publications were sold but not so openly, but again the police raided the place and other persons were put in jail. The source of these Russian publications was "Exporthleb" or the USSR All Union Association, located at 6 Krung Kasem Road.

Upon learning this information, I went to the above address of "Exporthleb" and met the Assistant Managing Director, Mr. I. N. Ragachev. Although I did not reveal to him the information which I already had, I did learn that they had had a wide circulation of Russian documents in Bangkok but that they were now banned by the Thai Government. Furthermore, I saw the publications in a certain room where the Association is located. I noted that a number of the publications are issued by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow, and that the majority of them are in English and some in Chinese. He was sorry that he could not even give them free to me for the Library of Congress but he did give me instead the lists of the titles, printed in English, Thai and Chinese, and told me that I should write to the Publishing House in Moscow for the books.

2. ADVISOR FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF THAI PUBLICATIONS. Mr. Kurth and I have thought for sometime that one of the ways to improve our procurement program in Southeast Asia is by having, if possible, a responsible person within a given country to serve as an acquisitions advisor. This was accomplished in Burma, and likewise I was able to locate a person in Thailand who would assume this responsibility. Having observed the interest which Nai Tri Ametyakul, Chief of the Division of Literature and History in the National Library, has in books and that he is well informed on current Thai publications, I presented the idea of his being an advisor who would aid the bookdealer in selecting books for the Library of Congress. After discussing the various aspects concerned, he agreed to the proposal, and will serve as the Advisor for the Procurement of Thai Publications for the Library of Congress. The bookdealer came with me one day after that and we talked over the matter with Nai Tri at the National Library.

3. AGREEMENT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. The exchange agreement between the U.S. and Thailand for the exchange of official documents was signed a little over five years ago. Since that time the Library of Congress has received Siamese publications at different times but it has become apparent within the last few years that we do not receive at the Library of Congress all official documents issued by all of the Ministries in the Thai Government. In order to clarify the situation I met on two different occasions with Nai Tri Ametyakul, the Chief of the Division of Literature and History in the National Library, Department of Fine Arts, and who has charge of this agreement. The Director-General of the Fine Arts Department was scheduled to be in one of these meetings but was called to the Ministry of Culture at the last minute. Investigation showed that some Ministries cooperate by sending their publications to the Department of Fine Arts as they are issued for transmission to the Library of Congress; while other Ministries do not. It appears that the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Public Health send fairly regularly; while among those which do not send is

the Petition Division of the Office of the Premier, which issues the Government Gazette. Nai Tri stated that he would send out immediately to all the Ministries a newly worded circular requesting the publications. After the first meeting, I went directly to the Secretariat of the Council of the Ministers and talked with Luang Bunjural Uksornkorn regarding the Gazette.

4. UNESCO PROJECT IN THAILAND. I went to the UNESCO Project which is being conducted about 75 miles from Bangkok at a place called Chachoengsao. Tentative plans were made to go by train but when Mr. Kendric Marshall, the Head of the UNESCO Mission in Thailand, heard that I desired to see the educational project, he invited me to drive down with him.

The UNESCO Project is dealing principally with primary education and adult education. Dr. Eunice Matthew, a negro teacher from the U.S., is in charge of the primary schools and is introducing new methods, materials, projects and techniques. Dr. Mason Olcott, formerly in India, is in charge of adult education. The Project is being financed by the Thai Government, which recently appropriated over a million baht for the development of this educational center for lower Thailand. Many buildings have been constructed and plans are well under way for many more. As a part of the adult education program of the UNESCO Project, there is a national plan for library service in Thailand. Mr. Olcott has aided in this and showed us the new building which was being constructed, and was about to be completed at Chachoengsao. Preliminary recommendations have been made for this national plan for library service in the various Changwads and Amphurs of the country.

A statement setting forth the ideas for a broader adult education program through libraries was given to me, and some of the highlights in the plans which are to be chiefly the responsibility of the Ministry of Education are as follows:

1. To arrange for the training of national and regional supervisors, Changwad librarians, and assistants.
2. To establish and maintain a Central Library for each of the 71 Changwads.
3. To prepare and publish a simple library manual.
4. To maintain a union catalog listing all books in all Changwad libraries.
5. To provide a classification system for Thai books.
6. To provide mobile units.
7. To establish and maintain at least one branch library in each Amphur.
8. To purchase books, newspapers and magazines for each library, the average to be about 50,000 baht (c.\$3,000).

It was hoped that the Library of Congress might be able to send some books for the Changwad Library at Chachoengsao which is part of the UNESCO Pilot Project. No commitment was made but I promised to make the request known when I returned to Washington. Reference books, handbooks, and books of a general nature which are presented in relatively simple English are desirable. Any aid which can be afforded will be appreciated by the Ministry of Education of the Thai Government.

During the course of the day I became acquainted with Nai Abhai Chandavimol, who has a responsible position in the Ministry of Education and has this UNESCO Project as one of his responsibilities. With Mr. Marshall staying in Chachoengsao, I returned to Bangkok with Nai Abhai. He had visited the U.S. and has received much information from American educational methods for the

improvement of the primary schools of Thailand. I learned a great deal about educational plans and problems in Thailand. He also expressed appreciation for any aid which the Library of Congress might be in a position to give to Thailand for this UNESCO Project.

5. LEGAL PUBLICATIONS In Bangkok I was able to secure a sizeable quantity of legal publications of Thailand for the Law Library.

(1) Moma Rajwongs Tanaumsri Devekul, the Manager of International Translations, furnished me with two large volumes providing selected laws of Thailand in translation. They are entitled: International Translations Law Directory for 1950 and 1951 (respectively issued in 1951 and 1952).

Within these volumes are these selected Acts:

- Nationality Law (1913)
- The Civil Procedure Code (1934)
- Act for the Protection of Literacy and Artistic Works (1931)
- Rice Trade Act (1946)
- Alien Registration Act (1950)
- Immigration Act (1950)
- Revenue Code of Thailand (1951)
- Various treaties between Thailand and 17 other nations.

(2) I placed an order for the future issue of the bound volume called the Law Directory, together with the bound volume of the Thai Gazette in translation, and the agreed price for both volumes was 1000 baht.

(3) At the National Assembly I was able to secure from the Assistant Librarian and the Secretary-General of the Assembly a complete set of the Parliamentary Debates much as has been published from 1948 to the present. This corresponds to our Congressional Record, and thus gives all the proceedings in the Thai National Assembly. Another volume furnished at the National Assembly which will be most useful is the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2475, as amended in 1939, 1940 and 1952. The publication is bi-lingual, Thai and English; the English translation being prepared by M. R. Seni Pramoj.

(4) Through the courtesy of a person I came to know when he was in America last year, Khun Prasert Subhamatra, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Moral Science and Jurisprudence (the school being commonly referred to as Thaprachan), I was able to secure many volumes dealing with the laws of Thailand. These publications include subjects by the faculty of that institution, plus a journal which is issued regularly by the University. A complete list of the books was furnished and I packed it with the books when preparing them for shipment through the Embassy pouch. All of the volumes are in Siamese and they total about 150, including some duplicates which I procured in 1948. I was told that all future publications issued by the University would be sent when issued. Also, the catalog describing the courses, and the faculty, will be mailed when completed.

(5) Four large volumes giving in Siamese all the Laws and Enactments of Thailand for the years 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950 were also purchased. These were purchased from a special law publisher and I took the bookdealer with me so that he would be acquainted with the manager and would be alert to the future volumes as they are issued annually. The individual laws and enactments are issued separately but instead of running the risk of missing some of them, I decided that it was better to wait for the annual bound volume when it appeared at the close of the year.

(6) Other legal books purchased included: Treatise on Partnership and Corporation Law; Treatise on Siamese Administrative Law; and Supreme Court Decisions (3 volumes).

6. MUSIC OF THAILAND. An order was also given to the Library of Congress bookdealer, Nibondh, for recordings of Siamese music. He will submit from time to time lists of titles of musical recordings for the consideration of purchase by the Library of Congress. It was understood that he was not to send any records in connection with the blanket order but were to be treated in the same way that serials are selected; i.e. a list prepared in English would be submitted by the dealer to the Library of Congress and from that list selections would be made by the Library of Congress (presumably the Music Division).

7. MAPS. The number of maps secured in Thailand were not many but a few are worthy of comment.

(1) The first map came from Professor Robert L. Pendleton, the famous soil analyst who is associated with MSA in Thailand and soon will be returning to America to teach at Johns Hopkins University. I met Mrs Pendleton on different occasions but it was one night when having dinner together that I discovered he had a soil map of Thailand. It is called Provisional Map of the Soils and Surface Rocks of the Kingdom of Thailand, scale 1:2,500,000, was privately published by Professor Pendleton but was printed at the Cadastral Survey Office in Bangkok. The legend includes 21 different types of soils.

(2) When in the office of Mr. Joseph S. Gould, Advisor of the National Economic Council, I noticed a well designed map depicting the economy of Thailand with particular reference to the economic resources: minerals, cattle, rice and teak. The Changwads were clearly outlined, indicating which of these four economic products was predominant in each Changwada. A copy of the map was not available at the time but a copy of this Economic Map of Thailand, and another one related to it which is now being prepared, will be sent to the Library of Congress when issued.

(3) I visited the Royal Survey Department twice, meeting Major Samniang, an assistant to the Director, and Major General Luang Lahaw Bhumilak, the Director-General of the Survey. The Survey is still a part of the Ministry of Defence. I was informed that Mr. Percy, the Map Procurement Officer, had been to the Survey sometime last year and they had supplied him with a number of sets of maps of Thailand which had been prepared by the Survey. However, there were a few maps which were given to me. One was a detailed map of the city of Bangkok, scale 1:20,000, with full descriptive booklet providing the location of 789 places in the capital. Recently the Survey has begun to issue maps in colors, and a few sample maps illustrating this kind of cartography were given to me for the Library of Congress. I was told that they would send a copy of every new unclassified map which was issued by the Survey in the future. Also, 11 volumes of the annual reports of the Survey, Report of the Operations of the Royal Survey Department, for the years from 1937-1948, were supplied in full. It was noted that the 1937-38 volume contained some good maps.

I learned that the Director had been to America sometime ago and had visited the Library of Congress where he was greatly impressed with the Library of Congress card filing system. Upon his return, he initiated a card index system for the books at the Survey. Also, he started a card index

system for all the maps of the Survey, but because of the enormous number of maps, the project is still in progress.

8.. COPYRIGHT LAW OF THAILAND. When conferring with Khun Prasert of Thaprachan, I was able to secure information about the Copyright Law of Thailand. He told me about various aspects of the law and I was informed that their so called copyright law carried the title of Act for the Protection of Literacy and Artistic Works, issued in B.E. 2474 or 1931. A copy of the Act in English was secured and will be made available to the Copyright Office for its files.

9. CATALOGING OF THAI PUBLICATIONS IN THAILAND. I met with Mrs. Ruth Lockwood, now at Chulalongkorn University as a Fulbright teacher of Library Science, for the purpose of discussing the cataloging of Siamese books and other publications. The discussion included not only the two of us but also some Siamese persons associated with the University Library and other libraries in Bangkok. The findings were as follows:

(1) All cards for Thai publications are prepared only in the Thai script and no transliteration or translation is used anywhere on the card. The reason given by the Siamese person for this procedure is: if the person is able to read the book he is requesting, he will be able to read also the card in the catalog. Therefore, no transliteration or translation is used on the card.

(2) The appearance of a sample card from the University catalog of Thai books is as follows and offers the following data:

(Dewey Classif.)	(Author's name, surname first)
*	(Title of publication)
(initial of the surname)	(accession no.)
	(publisher and/or printer)

(3) The following features will be noted: (a) The Dewey Decimal System is used with Siamese numbers. (b) The surname of the author comes first, followed by the given names as we do at the Library of Congress. There was some discussion as to whether the surname should come first or the given names come first. By custom and daily usage among the Siamese people, the given name is used in preference to the surname when addressing a person. However, it was agreed by many I talked with both at the University, at the National Library, and with Prince Dhani who is an authority on Siamese culture and customs, that the surname should be used first in identifying authors. It is my opinion--which others have agreed with here in Bangkok--that this usage of the given name only addressing people is a vestige of the time when the Siamese people did not have family names prior to the time when the Siamese King decreed that all Siamese families should take on a family name.

(4) When inquiring about a proper transliteration system for the Thai language, all kinds of answers were received. It summed up that there were many systems, and there was no one official system. I actually found that there were four different systems being used in different government offices.

10. CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY. On another occasion at Chulalongkorn University I met with the Rector of the University, General Mongkorn Prom-Yothi who is also the Minister of Industries in the Thai Government. Also, in the meeting were Nai Rong Syamananda, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Education and formerly was the University Librarian; and Professor Charoen Sheanakun, the Secretary General of the University. The exchange arrangement between the University and the Library of Congress was discussed and I was told that they would continue to send their publications whenever they are issued. They gave me at the time the latest Handbook of Chulalongkorn University, 1951, which provides data about the history of the institution; entrance requirements and regulations; the names of the faculty members on the various faculties: engineering, arts and education, science, architecture, commerce and accountancy, and political science; and the courses offered in these various fields.

11. ECAFE IN BANGKOK. Bangkok has become a center for many of the organizations of the United Nations. Prominent among these are: FAO, WHO, UNESCO, ECAFE, and others. I talked with different persons associated with these organizations, and it was at the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) that I met an Indian gentleman by the name of P.K. Garde, the Librarian. Issued by the ECAFE Library in Bangkok and prepared by Mr. Garde is a publication called Asian Bibliography, issued bi-annually in June and December. Vol. 1, no. 1 appeared in June 1952, and lists selected accessions of the ECAFE Library which deal with Asia and organizes the titles according to geographical areas. The groundwork has been laid for another publication which probably will be entitled Directory of Reference Books Published in Asia, as a part of UNESCO's 1952-53 program for the development of bibliographical and documentation services. The publication is due to appear in June 1953.

12. SCIENCE LIBRARY IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. At the invitation of Miss Bhekanan whom I have known and who is now the Librarian of the Department of Science Library in the Ministry of Industry, I visited that Library and found they were making a transition to a brand new building, the whole Ministry having acquired new buildings recently. It is estimated that the library consists of about 20,000 volumes dealing with many scientific subjects.

It was requested that the Library of Congress send to this Department of Science Library the Library of Congress galley sheets dealing with Science and Technology in exchange for the publications which they send to the Library of Congress. At the present time a change is being made in the classification scheme used in this Science Library--the former system being replaced by the Library of Congress classification system.

13. ACQUISITIONS FOR CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. In connection with the responsibility of Cornell University Library for Southeast Asia publications as a part of the Farmington Plan, I made the following arrangements for their acquisitions program in Thailand:

(1) The Library of Congress bookdealer, Nibondho, is to act also as the agent for the Cornell University Library. The following instructions were given to the manager:

- (a) The "blanket order" for Cornell is to be practically the same as for the Library of Congress. It was clearly stated that all publications--Thai and English--are to be supplied, with the exception of the following kinds of books and pamphlets which are to be omitted: juvenile literature, elementary and secondary textbooks, college textbooks in the sciences,

translations from western languages, and popularization of science. It was further stipulated that: scientific books are wanted only if they are based on original research; and second editions of books are wanted only if revised.

- (b) The dealer is to be paid by Cornell University Library in the same manner as he is paid by the Library of Congress--i.e. the dealer will submit typewritten invoices in triplicate, with the original invoice certified to be correct.
- (c) The dealer will ship the books in the same way as he now does for the Library of Congress--i.e. each package will carry the purchase order number indicated in the invoice, which will have been sent by airmail by the dealer to Cornell.
- (d) Beginning with January 1953, the books selected by the bookdealer will be shipped directly to Cornell and will be paid for directly by Cornell University Library. (Note: all the books procured for Cornell on this trip were sent back with the Library of Congress books by way of the Embassy sea-pouch; and the Cornell packages will be sent on from Washington to Ithaca)
- (e) The dealer will submit to Cornell a list of titles of newspapers and periodicals from which Cornell will select those titles for which subscriptions are desired.
- (f) No official documents issued by the Government of Thailand are to be procured by the dealer
- (g) The dealer was informed about the person who is to be the Consultant for the Procurement of Thai Publications for the Library of Congress and for Cornell. He actually went with me to the National Library and met Nai Tri. He understands that both of them are to work together in selecting the books.

14. SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITIONS. Besides the publications to which reference has been made already in the previous part of this report, mention should be made of a few other publications secured.

(1) A report which will be valuable to those interested in the economy of Thailand is the unpublished report prepared by Joseph S. Gould, the Economic Adviser to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and is associated with the National Economic Council of the Thai Government. The document was issued in late 1952 and is entitled Preliminary estimates of the gross geographical product and domestic national income of Thailand, 1938-39, 1946-50. The study presents some salient aspects of Thailand's domestic national income, and recommends that a National Income Research Division be created by the Government: (a) to insure pertinent data for the construction of national income estimates; (b) to present the collected data in appropriate form; and (c) to publish periodic reports.

(2) Through Nai Chamnong of the Publicity Bureau I received from that Bureau the following publications: Travel in Thailand, a monthly serial in Thai; Thailand Illustrated, another serial issued in Thai and English, the first number appearing in October 1952; and a monograph entitled The march of Thailand, a survey of various aspects of post-war Thailand (1950), which includes these

informing chapters by various authors: The culture of Siam; Life in Bangkok; Thai architecture and painting; Recent advance in Thai education; Thai literature; Rice culture and rice pests; Aquatic resources and fisheries; The postwar economy of Thailand; and Industrial development in Thailand.

(3) A number of books dealing with the Thai language were also purchased: Royal Society Thai dictionary; Dictionary of synonyms and antonyms, English-Siamese by Savadi Srinagar; and English-Thai technical dictionary by Khoon Vichason.

III. ASSOCIATED STATES OF INDOCHINA

A. CAMBODIA

On January 16, I left Bangkok for Cambodia. The plane left at 6:40 and made the trip to Phnom Penh in about two hours, arriving at 8:30 a.m.

1. NEW BOOKDEALER IN CAMBODIA. On January 16, the first day I was in Cambodia's capital of Phnom Penh, I visited the largest bookstore in the city: Albert Portail. It did not take long to select the books which are published in Cambodia. This bookstore which, for the most part, carried French books, did have some books in the Cambodian language. I learned that the number of books published in Phnom Penh in either Cambodian or French are very few each year. I verified this statement by different persons in the city. After visiting the other few bookstores in the city and after discussing the matter of Cambodian publications with the Manager of Portail, Mr. Christopher Dirr, I could see that Portail was the best store to be an agent for the Library of Congress. He assured me that he would secure all Cambodian books which are published. I then made the decision to have Portail Imprimerie et la Librairie to be the agent of the Library of Congress.

Although I did not have a purchase order form which I could assign to Mr. Dirr, I went over the various points in the blanket order with him, using another form as a sample. I left the instructions with him and upon my return the next day, he had some inquiries which we clarified. It appears to me that he will do well as the one to supply the publications from Cambodia. He was informed that the Order Division would send him a copy of the blanket order instructions. The biggest problem which the bookdealer in Cambodia or any of these Associated States is that of shipping books to foreign countries. It was apparent from the very first that this would be one problem which would have to be solved before the Library of Congress could secure publications regularly from the Associated States of Indochina.

2. ADVISOR FOR CAMBODIAN PUBLICATIONS. No advisor was selected in Cambodia because it was felt that there were so few Cambodian publications that the whole activity could be handled adequately by the bookdealer selected to be the agent, Mr. Dirr of Portail.

3. EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. During my first day in Phnom Penh arrangements were made for me to visit the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the exchange of official publications. Inasmuch as there had been a complete change of the Ministries in the Cambodian Government, I was relatively sure that an agreement would not be formulated during my stay there. I was fortunate, however, in one particular event--namely that Mr. Neng Kimney, the Cambodian Ambassador to the United States, was in Phnom Penh for a brief period. Having known Mr. Kimney in Washington, I approached him with the request to aid me in presenting the matter of exchange of official documents to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was through this effective aid that the ground work was laid for an exchange agreement with the Cambodian Government. A full translation of the agreement was made from one of the copies of an agreement with one of the other countries of Southeast Asia and the translation in both French and Cambodian was left at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in no status to execute such an agreement at that time, it seemed best to leave the matter to a later date to be culminated. Under the circumstances, Mr. Kimney and I shared this opinion. Pending the time when the agreement might be made between

the two governments, I proposed that Mr. Roun-Praseuth, the Cultural Officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, might have the documents from the various Ministries gathered together and transmitted to the Library of Congress via the Embassy pouch. This was agreed to.

Some of the official publications which are being sent to the Library of Congress from the Cambodian government are as follows:

Code general des impots sur les revenus (1952)
Journal officiel du Cambodge
Agence Khmère de presse. Bulletin quotidien d'information.
National budget du Cambodge (annual)
Code de commerce
Code penal (2nd edition, 1950)
Code de procedure en matiere civile (1939)
Code civil cambodgien (1951)
Defense en justice (1951)
Code de procedure en matiere penale (1949)

I found no central place where all Cambodian government publications were either issued, like a Government Printing Office, or a central office where they were available. Each Ministry seemed to issue its own publications, having them printed most anywhere. This factor will make it terribly difficult to carry out the agreement in Cambodia if and when it is executed.

4. LEGAL PUBLICATIONS. There were no legal publications purchased in the commercial bookstores. The only legal documents available in Cambodia are the kind which are listed above in item 3, Exchange of Official Documents. These will be coming to the Library of Congress by the exchange arrangements.

5. COPYRIGHT LAW OF CAMBODIA. I discussed the matter of a copyright law of the country of Cambodia with different persons in Phnom Penh, and the answer was always the same: there is no copyright law in Cambodia as such, but that the country operates under the former copyright law of France, which is now in force in the French colonial areas.

6. MAPS. Maps were not difficult to procure in Cambodia. Certain maps which appeared to me to be rather good were secured from two places in Phnom Penh: (1) Cadastre Municipal and (2) Service du Cadastre et des Bureau Fonciers.

At Cadastre Municipal, M. Ly Hak, the Director, freely furnished the following maps of Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia:

1. Scale--1:3,000, with a listing of government offices, public buildings, streets, and other useful information in the French language.
2. Scale--1:10,000, with the listings of points in the Municipality given in the Cambodian language.
3. Scale--1:4,000, practically the same as map #1, also in the French language.
4. Scale--1:10,000, same as #2, in the French language.
5. Scale--1:25,000, with particular reference to the different quarters of the city, with notations in French.
6. Scale--1:10,000, a good street map, with names in French.

This municipal map survey service also furnished two maps of the country of Cambodia:

"Pictorial Map of Cambodia," scale--1:1,000,000, showing roads, tourist sights and the products of the country.

"Map of Cambodia," scale--1:500,000, provides information regarding the countries of the Associated States of Indochina, the roads (main and local), railroads, large cities, towns and villages.

At the Service du Cadastre et des Bureau Fonciers, M^{re} Tep Youth, the Director of the Survey, sold at a reasonable price the following maps:

1. Administrative map of Cambodia, scale--1:500,000.
2. A full set of the Provincial Maps of Cambodia, totalling 14 in all, each to the scale--1:500,000. The provinces represented include these: Siemreap, Pursat, Kratie, Kg. Chhnang, Kandal, Kampot, Stung-Treng, Kompong-Thom, Battambang, Prey-Veng, Takeo, Kompong-Speu, Kompong-Cham, Svay-Pieng.

While at the Service du Cadastre office I saw a magnificent pictorial map of Cambodia in colors, hand-done, measuring about 42" x 77", to the scale of 1:400,000. It was entitled "Carte Economique et Touristique." An order was placed for one of these large pictorial maps of Cambodia, and it will be delivered within a period of six months, depending when the coloring is completed. It will be a fine display piece in the Map Division.

7. INSTITUT BOUDDHIQUE. A prominent cultural institution in the city of Phnom Penh is the Institut Bouddhique du Cambodge. Here I met M. Yoeurn-Choeum who showed me throughout the Institute which has an extra large collection dealing with Cambodia both in the Cambodian and French languages. The majority of the books in the collection deal with the subject of Buddhism, including scores and scores of volumes of the Tripitaka. The Institute made available by gift various books on the subject of Buddhism, including a number of translations of Buddhist texts. Also, I received some prints entitled "La Vie du Bouddhe" as represented by Mahajanakajataka. If in the future the Library would desire to secure a complete set of the Tripitaka in the Cambodian script, the Institut Bouddhique is the place where it might be secured. As already noted, the number of volumes in the full Tripitaka set numbers many, many volumes, and therefore a request was not made for a set at this time. It was felt that until we have something definite to offer in return and something which the Institute could really use, the idea of an exchange for the Tripitaka better wait.

8. BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE. One of the most important visits made in Phnom Penh was at the Bibliotheque Nationale where I met Pach-Chhoeun, the Conservateur de la Bibliotheque Nationale. It was with him that I discussed the matter of a national bibliography for Cambodia. It was learned that there was no such publication in the form in which we usually think of a national bibliography but that he had prepared a list which did approach a national bibliography. It is entitled: Liste des Journaux, des Bulletins, des Revues et des Livres en Depot au Depot Legal aux Archives Nationales a Phnom Penh et qui ont ete partages pour remettre au Gouvernement federal. This list has never been published but has been issued only in carbon copy form. I requested a copy of the latest list and it was made available for the Library of Congress. This latest list contains entries up through December 1951. The 1952 list is now in the process of being compiled and will be transmitted to the Exchange

and Gift Division of the Library of Congress when completed. The list secured contains this kind of information:

1. Lists newspapers in the French and Cambodian languages, which were received by the Library from late 1946 to December 1951, giving date, number and how complete. The following titles are among those included: La Liberte, Cambodge, Democrate, Kampuchea, Prechea Thipatey, Saleng Khmer.
2. Lists journals in French and Cambodian languages, providing the date of issue, the number and how complete. These include: Revue de l'Instituteur Khmer; Tossanivedday; Carnet Mensuel Cambodgien.
3. Lists the titles of books received, giving the date of the publications and the number of copies received--which is usually two since they are given to the Library because of copyright deposit or something similar to that.

A number of books dealing with the subject of Buddhism are listed, which apparently came from the Institut Bouddhique. The month in which the books were accessioned is included but unfortunately the name of the publisher and pages are not given in the list.

4. Lists certain government documents, and the following are titles included:

Journal Officiel du Cambodge
Bulletin de Police Criminelle
Bulletin Administratif Francais du Cambodge
Bulletin de la Chambre Mixte de Commerce et d'Agriculture

On the whole, the list will give the holdings of the Bibliotheque in Phnom Penh and will provide valuable data for the Library of Congress and any library desiring to make microfilm copies of the newspapers, reports, journals or books which might be desired in the future.

9. MUSEE A. SARRANT. The Musee A. Sarrant, of which M. Jean Boisselier is the Directeur, was visited and a wonderful tour was enjoyed. It was discovered, however, that no publications are issued by the Museum. Hence, no exchange could be arranged with this institution. The Museum has a very large collection of ceramic objects, metal pieces, and archaeological specimens, both large and small, which are related to Buddhist and Hindu culture as it has effected Cambodia, and other countries of Southeast Asia. An art school of some note is also attached to the Museum.

10. CAMBODIAN INFORMATION SERVICE. A number of publications were secured for the Library of Congress from the Cambodian Information Service, and include the following items:

Cambodge: Revue Illustree Khmère. (monthly, the first issue appearing in January 1953.)

Angkor by Jean Yves Claeys (1948). Bi-lingual with photos.

Modern Cambodia. (1950?) A brochure giving information in summary form about the government, history, the king, and the life of the people. Includes a map of Cambodia in color. Text in English.

Le Cambodge Moderne. Same as above, except in French.

Monthly Bulletin. In Cambodian language, with photos.

Map of Phnom Penh, in color. Listing government offices, schools, religious places, commercial stores, streets, and medical services.

Arrangements were made with the Cambodian Information Service to have all of their publications sent to the Library of Congress by way of the American Consulate in Phnom Penh. To have their publications come directly to the Library was preferred but the Service stated that it would not be able to send their publications if they had to send them regularly by the open mail.

11. FRENCH INFORMATION SERVICE. The French Information Service also had some publications to give to the Library of Congress. M. Troude, the Directeur, gave sample copies of the following:

Bulletin Hebdomadaire d'Information. A mimeographed publication prepared in French primarily for the armed forces in Cambodia, and has a circulation of about 5,000.

Cambodge Militaire: Hebdomadaire de l'Armee Royale Khmère. A newspaper issued in French and Cambodian, with a circulation of about 5,000. Indochine, sud est asiatique Published in Paris but widely circulated by the Information Service in Viet-Nam and Cambodia.

News of the World. A monthly bulletin in the Cambodian language for the army. October-November, 1952 issue was No. 9.

12. ACQUISITIONS. Miss Hem Thoutch Sarangam, the Librarian of the U.S. Information Service Library, is the person who was a great help to me in purchasing books in the Cambodian language and in locating certain persons in Phnom Penh whom I wanted to see in connection with the exchange of publications with the Library. Miss Sarangam was in America a little over a year ago and she came to the Library of Congress. I remember meeting her at that time. Among the publications secured in Cambodia, besides the titles already noted above, the following were purchased from Portail and the other stores: Guide Angkor by Parmentier; Vocabulaire Francaise-Khmer; Lexique conversation Francaise-Khmer; Constitution of Cambodia: Le Bouddhisme

13. CAMBODIAN MUSIC. Although inquiries were made for Cambodian music, the score of only one song was found. It was the Khmer national song, entitled Nokoreach, and that discovered quite by accident at one bookstore. It is one which we want at the Library of Congress for the collection of national songs and anthems. One time when spending an evening in a Cambodian home, a Cambodian musical troupe provided Cambodian instrumental and vocal music during the time of the meal and for the entire evening. Then too I inquired about securing music scores of Cambodian music and it seemed impossible to locate any.

14. ACQUISITIONS FOR CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Arrangements were also made with Ag Portail at Phnom Penh for furnishing Cornell University Library with publications issued in Cambodia. The instructions given to the Manager, Mr. Dirr, were the same as were given to the dealers in Rangoon and Bangkok for the publications in those respective places. (Note: See chapters on Burma and Thailand.) When engaging Portail to be the agent for Cornell, emphasis was placed on the fact that although Cornell University Library did wish to acquire official documents, these publications were not to be sent on a purchase basis unless Cornell specifically requested them in this manner. I stated that an effort was being made to secure them directly from the government. This point was stressed because so many of the official publications are printed by Portail and other local printers for the different government agencies and then are sold freely in the bookstores. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish a government publication from a commercial one.

B. VIET-NAM

I left Phnom Penh for Saigon on a Tuesday and during the flight I enjoyed seeing the topography because it appeared different with the many streams and rivers, the rice fields, and well laid out plots of land. When I arrived at the airport at Saigon I was welcomed by John Lewis and Miss Gammell, both of the U.S. Information Service Library.

15. NEW BOOKDEALER IN VIET-NAM. Since 1948, the Library of Congress has continued to employ the services of A. Portail, Bookdealers, in Saigon, the firm which I selected in 1948 as the Library of Congress agent. During these five years, however, the Library of Congress has received a pitifully small amount of publications pertaining to Indochina. Our coverage of publications in the Vietnamese and other languages of the Associated States has been wholly inadequate because Portail did not send us any publications in the vernacular languages.

In an endeavor to locate another dealer the following bookstores were visited in Saigon and Cholon: Librairie Van Dan, 76 Georges Guynemer; Mai Quang, 110 rue Georges Guynemer; Librairie Vinh Bao, 66 ter Boulevard Bonard; Yiem Yiem Thu Trang, 113-115 Boulevard Kitchener, (Cholon), Nam Cuong, 185 Boulevard Kitchener (Cholon), Bich Van, 105 Voulevard Gallieni.

After some consideration, Librairie Vinh Bao was selected to be the new agent for the Library of Congress. Four reasons brought about this decision:

- (1) This firm had by far the widest selection and the largest stock of any of the above bookstores--both in French and Vietnamese languages.
- (2) The alertness and speed with which they were able to locate particular titles in their stock and the ability to understand the way in which the vouchers were to be prepared, was superior to any of the other stores visited. Coupled with these points is their readiness to secure a book which was out of stock.
- (3) Mr. Tan, the Conservateur of the National Library of South Viet-Nam, looked upon Vinh Bao as one of the best bookdealers in the city.
- (4) Mr. Hung, who aided in the selection of the books from these different shops, recommended Vinh Bao above all of the other shops.

Following the decision to have Vinh Bao be the Library of Congress agent, I discussed with the Manager, Mr. Dao van Tu, the details in connection with the selection of books for the Library of Congress.

- (1) I did not have a revised blanket order prepared for that particular shop but I did leave with Mr. Tu for his study a sample copy which was prepared in French.
- (2) Emphasis was laid upon the necessity of using the assigned Order number on each package and voucher which he sends to the Library of Congress.
- (3) He understood the way in which subscriptions are placed for newspapers and periodicals. Also, how we desire to have the subscriptions continue without a break. He will be alert to the new serials which appear and will send sample copies to the Library of Congress for its consideration.

A problem which had to be faced in connection with the dealer was the method of payment and shipment of the publications to the Library of Congress.

Inasmuch as circumstances in connection with commercial channels have made it necessary to use the Embassy sea pouch, Miss Byrne, who will have the responsibility of sending these materials to the Library of Congress, has been instructed verbally and in writing how necessary it is to have all containers and packages plainly marked "For the Library of Congress," and that all packages are to show the order number.

16. SERIAL PUBLICATIONS. A statement should be made at this point about serial publications. For sometime we have been receiving at the Library of Congress numerous issues of periodicals and newspapers issued in Viet-Nam and other parts of Indochina transmitted by the Embassy in Saigon without cost to the Library of Congress. Therefore, it was necessary to bear in mind the existence of this type of procurement of our serials. After some inquiry, however, it was noticed that the Library of Congress often times received only the crumbs after others have been given the important documents. This is mainly true of government documents when there are only so many copies available for distribution. This also followed when insufficient copies of a newspaper or periodical were received for distribution. Under these circumstances--i.e. when materials are received on a gratis basis--it is reasonable to suppose that nothing other than this could happen.

On three different occasions I discussed the matter of the distribution of the serials received at the Embassy. After some observation, it was my firm opinion that some drastic revision of this distribution ought to be made soon. The problem was discussed in detail with Miss Patricia Byrne, the person who will assume this work with the publications as soon as possible--i.e. within the next month or two. I emphasized and underscored in red the fact that the Library of Congress is grateful for all that the Embassy and the Embassy staff has done for us in the past and it has saved us money. However, it is not a mark of judicious procurement to secure a file of a newspaper or a periodical free and then wake up a year later possibly and find out that we have gaps here and there within the file. In the case of individual volumes, like government reports, this is not so serious because frequently separate volumes are still available after time has elapsed. Therefore, I said that the Library of Congress is more interested in having a subscription for a particular newspaper or periodical in order to assure the acquisition of all the publication than to receive only a part of the publication on a gratis-handout basis. She thoroughly agreed with my position and then we proceeded to work out some plan whereby we could clarify the whole matter. As soon as the right opportunity presents itself Miss Byrne will carefully investigate the whole matter and find out what newspapers and periodicals are being received and to whom they are being distributed. She will let me have a list of the newspapers and the periodicals being received at the Embassy--those on a gratis basis and those for which actual subscriptions are being paid annually. Also, at the same time I have had made a list of the newspapers and periodicals published in Viet-Nam. As soon as I receive her list, subscriptions will then be given to the bookdealer, Vinh Bao, for the newspapers and periodicals desired. Vinh Bao was told that we would give them purchase orders for various serials at a later time. That is the reason why pre-numbered purchase order forms for serials were not used in Indochina.

17. ADVISOR FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF VIETNAMESE PUBLICATIONS. Just as I have been able to arrange for an Advisor in the other countries, I was fortunate

to find a person who will serve as an Advisor for the Procurement of Vietnamese Publications for the Library of Congress. In fact, there were two persons selected for this responsibility.

The first person is one who is well known in Viet-Nam for his thorough knowledge of Vietnamese publications, one who is intimately acquainted with the kinds of books wanted in a national library, and one who understands the value of a steady procurement of books for a library. His name is Doan quan Tan, Conservateur de la Bibliotheque Nationale du Sud Viet-Nam. The manager of Vinh Bao, Mr. Daa van Tu, was informed about Mr. Tan being the Consultant for Vietnamese publications and he was pleased that he was to have such a person to aid him in the selection of the books for the Library of Congress and Cornell. The address of Mr. Tan is Bibliotheque Nationale du Sud Viet-Nam, Saigon.

Another person was asked to aid in the selection of books in the Vietnamese language. Mr. William Brothers Dunn, the Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Saigon, is making a study of the Vietnamese language and is quite interested in the Vietnamese novel. Since a special knowledge of the language is needed in the selection of novels in a foreign language, it seemed a good idea to use the services of Mr. Dunn in this particular instance. Likewise he knows Vinh Bao bookdealers and the manager of the firm has been informed of the plan to have Mr. Dunn aid in the selection of Vietnamese novels. Mr. Dunn also knows about the function of Mr. Tan in the selection of books pertaining to Viet-Nam. Mr. Dunn's address is c/o American Embassy, Saigon.

18. EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. When it came to the matter of working out some plan for the international exchange of official documents between Viet-Nam and the U.S. it consumed a great amount of time and I ended up just about where I started. However, it was necessary to uncover the facts and to evaluate the best means by which the government publications of the North, Center and South Viet-Nam and the National Governments might be secured. The matter was discussed at length with Mr. Tan, with Mr. Ky being present at the conference, and it was Mr. Tan's firm opinion that nothing would come of a conference with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the matter of exchanging official publications--primarily because, so Mr. Tan thought, it was a difficult time for the government of Viet-Nam to undertake anything of this nature. He was sure that the written request would be accepted and then would become buried on some official's desk and probably nothing would be done about it. One of the chief reasons why this judgment is very likely true is because there is no central point where official documents are printed or distributed. Every Ministry or agency issues its own publications, and there is no uniform method followed for distributing the government publications. This would be a deterring factor for a government officer to give favorable consideration to the proposal. In the end, we concluded that it would be best--for the time being at least--for the Librarian of the U.S. Information Service of the American Embassy in Saigon to assume the responsibility of rounding up all the government publications, taking special precaution to note the documents as they make their appearance from the different government agencies.

Following the conference with Mr. Tan and Mr. Ky, I then met with Mr. John Lewis and Miss Emma Jean Gammell of the U.S. Information Service Library and it was agreed that Miss Gammell, the Librarian, would arrange with the National Government and the Governments of North, Central and South Viet-Nam that all their publications would be sent to her at the U.S.I.S. Library. Then in turn she will pass them to Miss Byrne of the Embassy who will send

them on to the Exchange and Gift Division of the Library of Congress. In those instances where the government publications are obtainable only by means of purchase--and there are a few--Miss Gammell was instructed to purchase the government publications and pay for them by means of the Library of Congress letter of credit handled by the Finance Section of the Embassy. In those cases where the publications are secured by purchase Miss Byrne has been instructed to send them to the Order Division and not to the Exchange and Gift Division. While in Indonesia I received a communication from Miss Gammell in which she said that certain publications had been received already--within four to six weeks after this plan was put into operation. The publications were as follows:

Van Hoa Nguyet-san, organ de vulgarisation litteraire et scientifique en langue vietnamienne.

Giao-duc nguyet-san, annee scolaire, 1952-53, publication mensuelle en langue vietnamienne secondaire. (Both of these publications issued by the Ministere de l'Education Nationale.)

Annuaire Statistique du Viet-Nam.

Bulletin Economique du Viet-Nam. (From the Institut de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.)

Press Economique. (weekly)

Statistiques economiques et financieres. (monthly)

Etudes et Documents (three times per year) (From the Institut d'Emission des Etats du Cambodge du Laos et du Viet-Nam.)

Regime des Syndicates Professionels au Viet-Nam. (From Ministere de l'Action Sociale et du Travail)

Phap-Ly Tap-San (quarterly). (From Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres)

19. LEGAL PUBLICATIONS. One morning I had a most enjoyable visit with the Rector of the Universite de l'Indochine, Mr. John Lassus, who is also the Head of the Faculty of Law in the University. It was learned that the University is divided between Saigon and Hanoi. Just as I found the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy at Hanoi five years ago, it is still located at Hanoi. However, the Faculties of Science and Law are located in both Saigon and Hanoi. Within the past five years one important change has been made in the University: there is now no Faculty of Letters as before because certain Vietnamese persons prefer to have it separated from the University. Apparently there is the endeavor to have it administered apart from the University. The faculty of the University is mixed--French and Vietnamese.

Since we have not received for a long time at the Library of Congress the periodical entitled Education, I made a specific inquiry about the publication. Five years ago arrangements had been made with Mr. Maurice Bayen, the Rector of the University at that time, for the Library of Congress to receive this publication on an exchange basis. I was informed by Mr. Lassus that this periodical is no longer issued and there is no plan at present to resume it.

Of the things which were said about the laws of the country, these two are important: (1) There is now a state of transition regarding the laws of the country. It will be sometime before they are codified, according to the opinion of Mr. Lassus. (2) The legal publication entitled Journal Judiciaire de l'Indochine has not been published for sometime but that the publication of this Journal will be resumed before long.

At Mr. Lassus's suggestion I conferred with Mr. Pompei, the Premier President du Cour d'Appel Mixte at the Palais de Justice in Saigon. While talking with Mr. Pompei, it was arranged that the complete file of this

legal publication, Journal Judiciaire de l'Indochine, would be given to the Library of Congress on an exchange basis.

20. COPYRIGHT LAW OF VIET-NAM. While talking with both Mr. Lassus and Mr. Pompei I raised the question of the Copyright Law of Viet-Nam. The answer was simple; there is no new copyright law for Viet-Nam yet but that the country is operating under the former copyright law of France, which is also in force in French colonial areas.

21. MAPS. The maps which were available in Viet-Nam were almost as numerous as the number of books in the Vietnamese language. It made one feel that it was worth the candle to go from place to place and trace down the persons who had the information about the maps of Viet-Nam.

(1) I endeavored to find a person who had some basic information about the matter which I was exploring. In the case of maps of Viet-Nam, Colonel Leo W.H. Shaughnessey, Army Attache of the American Embassy in Saigon, was the person who aided me immeasurably. We went to the Institut Geographique Nationale where we discussed the matter fully with a Captain Mathew. Captain Mathew said that the Army Map Service in Washington had assumed the enormous task of revising all the maps of Indochina, i.e. the maps issued by the Institut in France. He said that the color separations had been sent back to Washington and photographs were being made there. The revision was being done with the aid of many aerial photographs. Before leaving, Captain Mathew did provide me with 24 survey maps of Indochina entitled "Carte routiere de l'Indochine Feuille," scale--1:400,000. They were issued by the Institut Geographique Nationale of the Ministere des Travaux Publics et des Transports, Paris. The legends indicated the roads, railways, canals, boundaries, streams, villages, etc. in both French and English. Another notation on the map reads: "Dresse par le Service Geographique d'Indochine. Dessine et publie par l'Institut Geographique Nationale en 1950, 1951, 1952." In looking at the individual maps I noticed that there were considerable unsurveyed areas, and a large area indicated on maps with the words "relief uncertain."

(2) At the Hydrographic Office we met Lieutenant Gourvil, who furnished numerous maps dealing with the rivers of Indochina. They were classified into three volumes or sets and were entitled Rivières du Tonkin. Totalling 184 maps, vol. 1 is called Nord Est; vol. 2 Delta du Fleuve Rouge; and vol. 3, Haut Fleuve Rouge. Each volume has a base map, scale--1:400,000, showing location of detailed maps included in each particular volume. The maps, however, vary in scale but are usually 1:250,000. The Hydrographic Service also furnished another set of maps of the rivers of Indochina at various scales. A larger map called Carte index des rivières de Cochinchine et du Cambodge, scale--1:500,000, 1952 edition, came with the set. They appeared to me to be sketch maps in black and white.

(3) At the Service Meteorologique, they became interested in the exchange idea which I suggested. The following were offered on an exchange basis.

Le climat de l'Indochine: aperçu general et regime des vents by E. Bruzon, P. Corton, and A. Romer. Saigon, 1950.

Daily meteorological charts for Asia. Scale--1:30,000,000. (Shows meteorological stations in all countries of Asia.) (Shows highs and lows, isotherms, etc.)

Meteorological charting maps for all Asia. Scale--1:12,500,000. (Shows meteorological stations in all countries of Asia.)

Meteorological map of Southeast Asia. Scale--1:7,500,000. (Shows meteorological stations in Southeast Asia)

Resume mensuel du temps en Indochine. (A series which includes maps showing meteorological stations in Indochina. The only ones printed so far for 1952 are January-March and were given for the Library of Congress. Others of this last series will be sent when printed)

(4) One office which makes maps dealing with only South Viet-Nam is the Service du Cadastre et de la Topographie du Sud Viet-Nam. Three maps were purchased there: Plan Saigon-Cholon scale--1:50,000; Plan Saigon-Cholon, scale--1:100,000; Plan de la Province de Cholon, scale--1:100,000. When talking with the director of the Service, Le-van-Tu, I was given a list of all the maps which they issue. The list provides the titles, scales, dates and prices of the maps. Many provincial maps are included in the list, but are not available now. They are being reprinted in the near future. The list of the maps was sent by air mail directly to the Map Division.

Three maps were purchased in the bookstores. They carry these titles:

Plan guide de Saigon-Cholon In color. (Designed for tourists.)
Indochine Forestiere. Scale--1:2,000,000. (In color. Place names in Vietnamese.)

Map of Viet-Nam Scale--1:3,000,000 (In color, with all place names and other terms in Vietnamese.)

22. POPULAR MUSIC IN VIET-NAM On many streets in Saigon, and Cholon too, one sees the sheet music which is printed by the thousands of copies. At one store Mrs Hung and I selected and purchased 12 to 14 different titles which will give a representative idea of what the subjects are about. Translated the titles are: Military Song; Children's Song; To a Far Friend; Popular Song; Climbing a Mountain; Military Song; Youth's Song; Plaintive Song of a Warrior's Woman; Historic Song; Plaintive Song of a Warrior's Wife; Two Ways; Song of a Girl on the River; Arrival of Autumn; I noticed that there were many which were strictly military songs or had the military idea in the background.

23. BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE DU SUD VIET-NAM: ACCESSIONS LIST. A matter which has been of real concern to many of us at the Library of Congress is that of national bibliographies or lists which give information about what is published in a given country. Word had come to me that the Bibliotheque Nationale at Saigon was the depository for books copyright in South Viet-Nam. However, no word had ever come of any accessions list or any other publication indicating what was being published in the country and then deposited in that Library. The Journal Officiel gave no lists of those books which had been published in the country as is done, for example, in the Official Gazette in Singapore. During one of the times I met with Mrs Ky and Mr. Tan at the National Library of South Viet-Nam, we went into this matter of a list giving the titles of the publications. I discovered that such a list is in the process of preparation. The project is in its infancy stage and therefore it will be sometime before the first issue will be available. I saw some of the pages giving the entire and it will be a useful document when it does appear.

24. INSTITUT OCEANOGRAPHIQUE The Institut Oceanographique located at Nha Trang is faced with the problem of how to make its publications available to the institutions in America. This problem arises because the Institute desires to sell its publication rather than to make it available by exchange. Because of the finance regulations in Indochina, it is impossible for the

Institute to sell its publication to American institutions which desire it. I do want these learned publications to reach the American institutions and I would like to see some way worked out whereby they could be obtained. After considerable thought, however, it appears to me that it could become quite a complicated process if the Library of Congress were to handle the publications of the Institut Oceanographique for many American institutions. A very good alternative which ought to be considered by the Institut Oceanographique is the use of UNESCO book coupons. They could sell their publications and be paid in the coupons, which they in turn could use to buy publications they would desire. If this is not desirable because they need the currency rather than foreign publications, or if it is not permitted by the government, then the only last resort is to make their publications available to American institutions by the exchange of publications. Could the Association of American Geographers aid this institution in Indochina in any way?

25. INSTITUTIONAL EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS. The number of exchange agreements with different institutions is not large and includes the following places and publications:

(1) In Saigon the leading cultural institution is the Musee Blanchard de la Brosse of which M. Groslier is the Conservateur. Mr. Groslier was not in Saigon at the time when I was there but I did see Mr. Vuong hong Sen, his associate. I was informed by Mr. Sen that the Museum does not issue any regular periodical but will issue before long a revised catalog of the museum. While conferring with Mr. Sen, he informed me about the correct relationship of the Museum and the Societe des Etudes Indochinoises. Actually the Museum has no relation whatsoever to the Society and the Bulletin which that Society issues. The correct mailing address is as follows: Bibliotheque de la Societe des Etudes Indochinoises, c/o Musee Blanchard de la Brosse, Saigon, Viet-Nam.

(2) Another institutional exchange is one to which slight reference has been made above: the Bibliotheque Nationale du Sud Viet-Nam. Mr. Tan told me that he appreciates what the Library of Congress sends to that Library but that he does not have any publications which he can send in exchange at the present. The accessions list is in the process of preparation and when completed, it will be sent to the Library of Congress.

(3) M. Rene de Berval, the editor of France Asie and Asia, stated that he was interested in continuing the exchange with the Library of Congress. It would be appreciated if a notation about his publication might be included in the Library of Congress Information Bulletin.

(4) One exchange newly established in Viet-Nam was with the Service Meteorologique, already noted under maps.

(5) In Hanoi, Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient (EFEO), of which M. Louis Malleret is now the Directeur, still issues their Bulletin (BEFEO) which offers much research data for the ethnologist, archaeologist, and historian interested in the history and culture of Indochina. This publication will continue to be sent to the Library of Congress in exchange for the publications which we will send to them.

26. ACQUISITIONS. In those countries where it was necessary to have someone to aid me in the selection of books in the vernacular languages, I secured someone who was recommended by the U.S. Information Service. In Saigon

it was a person who was employed in the U.S.I.S., his name being Nguyen dinh Hung, whose pen name is Linh Cuong. Every morning when the bookstores were visited, he went with me to aid in the selection of the books in the Vietnamese language. It is largely through his understanding and deep interest in books that we now have such a good collection of books in the Vietnamese language. Another aid which proved invaluable was the copy of Indochina: a Bibliography of the Land and People which I borrowed from the national library. By this book a double check was made on the purchases we made. I cannot say at this point how many volumes were selected and purchased at all the bookstores and most of these being located at Librairie Vinh Bao. The vouchers show that 12,084 piastres were spent on books pertaining to Viet-Nam, and the majority of these were in Vietnamese.

Among the books in Vietnamese, the subject fields of history, religion, politics, language, literature--especially poetry--and biography, are strongly represented. Studies on economics, trade, health conditions, education, fine arts, industry, agriculture and medicine are very few. As a general policy publications issued by the government were not purchased in the commercial bookstore but inasmuch as there has been no working arrangement for the procurement of official publications in a systematic manner, the following volumes were bought in order to make sure that we do have them in the Library of Congress:

Annuaire Statistique du Viet-Nam (1951) was issued by the Ministere de l'Economie Nationale, and provides data on climate, population, medicine and health, education, law and courts, agriculture, forestry, industry, transportation, communications, finance and money, commerce, public works, property and incomes. The publication is bi-lingual: French and Vietnamese.

Politique du Cabotage en Indochine (1950) was issued by Economie Maritime Indochinoise, and gives some valuable data about shipping of Indochina.

Annuaire General du Viet-Nam includes information on economics, radio and telegraph. A large portion of the volume gives the names and addresses of persons and organizations in South Viet-Nam, Central Viet-Nam and North Viet-Nam.

Le Riz, Etude Botanique, Genetique, Agrologique et Technologique.. (1950) was issued by the Archives de l'Office Indochinois du Riz, and discusses rice cultivation techniques primarily. However, valuable statistical charts and tables are included, along with photos and maps.

Conventions d'Application (n.d.) presents the text of the Franco-Vietnamese accord of March 1949, and also discusses matters on military, communications, social affairs, judicial and cultural questions.

The Franco-Vietnamese Agreement (1949?) is a bi-lingual publication--French and English--which includes the letters exchanged between Bao Dai and the French President, and the speeches of Bao Dai to the Vietnamese people in June 1949.

Seldom ever do I purchase a book which is published in a western country. There were two works issued in 1952, however, which I purchased in Saigon even though they were published by Du Seuil in Paris. I know full well that multiple copies of these books will be wanted in the Library of Congress: Viet-Nam, sociologie d'une guerre, by Paul Mus; and Historie du Viet-Nam de 1940 a 1952 by Philippe Devillers.

27. ACQUISITION ARRANGEMENTS FOR CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. During the time I was in Viet-Nam a special effort was made to set up arrangements for the acquisitions of the Cornell University Library. These specific steps were taken to fulfill this goal:

(1) Complete arrangements were made with a bookdealer to select publications pertaining to Viet-Nam. The dealer selected was the same one as for the Library of Congress: Libraire Vinh Bao. The instructions given to the Manager are the same as were given to the dealers in Bangkok and Rangoon. (Note: see the chapter on Thailand.)

(2) Official documents issued by the various Ministries and agencies of the Government (North, Center, and South Viet-Nam and the National Government) will have to be procured in the same manner as for the Library of Congress: namely, that Miss Gammell of the U.S. Information Service Library will arrange with these respective governments to send all of their publications to her at the U.S.I.S. Library. Then in turn she will transmit them to the Cornell University Library. In those instances where publications are obtainable only through purchase, however, Miss Gammell was not instructed to purchase them because of the problem as to how they will be paid for. (Note: this matter will be discussed below in this same section.)

(3) Although the desire of the Cornell University Library to have exchange arrangements with the various institutions of the Associated States of Indochina was made known to persons in the different institutions, only general arrangements were made and no specific, binding arrangements were made because I was not in a position to state exactly the names of the publications which Cornell is prepared to use in exchange agreements. However, it will be a very easy task for Cornell to correspond with the following institutions and state the publications which they would offer on exchange: Societe des Etudes Indochinoises (Saigon); Universite de l'Indochine (Saigon) (Rector John Lassus); Bibliotheque Nationale du Sud Viet-Nam (Saigon) (Mr. Doan quan Tan, Directeur); Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient (Hanoi) (M. Louis Malleret, Directeur).

The problem which has presented itself in connection with the acquisition of materials from Indochina by Cornell University Library is the same two-fold problem which has faced the Library of Congress: (1) the way in which the publications are to be paid for; and (2) the way in which the publications are to be sent to America.

C. LAOS

One day I had a conference with Mr. David Thomson, the Charge d'Affaires at Vientiane about Laotian publications. Mr. Thomson impressed me as knowing what is going on in the capital of Laos, and these were the matters which were discussed:

(1) He told me there were very few, practically no books published in Laos either in Laotian or the French language. It is a red-letter day whenever a book makes its appearance. Books about Laos are written outside of the country. There just are no persons who are writers among the Laotians.

- (2) As for official documents, I was told there were very few of these also. The few which do appear from time to time are volumes of statistics, reports, etc. which are two or three years behind time in making their appearance.
- (3) Apart from these few official government documents, he knew of no legal books.
- (4) This was also true of maps. All maps pertaining to Laos were either made in Paris or Saigon. In my account above on Cambodia it will be noted that I have cited the maps secured which deal with Laos.
- (5) The copyright law is just like I discovered in Cambodia and Viet-Nam-- it is the French law which is operative in the country of Laos.

In view of the information which he gave to me about the publications in Laos, I asked if he would act for the Library of Congress in procuring what few publications are issued in Vientiane. He accepted, and these were the instructions which I gave to him:

- (1) To secure all books which are published in Laos, no matter what the language. Emphasis was put on the fact that we would like to have books dealing with the Laotian language. We are especially concerned in locating good Laotian dictionaries. Also, he was requested to supply a list of the few publications which have appeared within the past five years: giving the titles, authors, publisher and date.
- (2) The books which are purchased will be paid for in the same way that books from Cambodia and Viet-Nam are paid for: namely, by means of the Library of Congress letter of credit in the Finance Section of the Embassy in Saigon.
- (3) To secure the official documents when they are published by the Laotian government offices--either on a gift basis or by purchase. If purchased, they will be paid for in the same way as the books from commercial press are paid for.
- (4) To find out if there have been any Bible or New Testaments published by a Bible society or missionary in Laos. If there have been, to buy them and send them on. These Bibles will be good examples of the Laotian language and valuable to anyone studying the Laotian language--if anyone does!
- (5) To continue to serve Cornell University Library in the way in which they had asked him to procure materials for them. Apparently they had written to the Embassy about Laotian publications prior to the time when I went up to confer with Cornell prior to coming out to Southeast Asia.

After a profitable time of nearly a month in the Associated States, I left Saigon by Cathay Pacific Airlines for Singapore on February 10.

IV. SINGAPORE, MALAYA AND SARAWAK

I came by Cathay Pacific Airways from Saigon to Singapore, leaving Saigon at 5:15 p.m. and arriving in Singapore at 8:45 p.m. on February 10.

A. SINGAPORE

1. BOOKDEALER IN SINGAPORE Not long after my arrival in Singapore I went to Kelly and Walsh in Raffles Place and met the new manager of that bookstore, Mr. T. P. Seabourne. While there he also stated that there were very few publications issued in Malay, Indian or Chinese in Singapore. Publications in those languages were imported from India and China and sold in the shops in different parts of the city. There is so little of worth that Kelly and Walsh does not handle these books. The following items of business were discussed with Mr. Seabourne:

(1) First we made an inquiry into the serials which were being published in Singapore and which would be wanted for the Library of Congress. We found that the following serials, for which the Library of Congress thought it had had continuation orders, had either folded up since 1950 or had been discontinued for other reasons:

<u>Nanyang Yearbook</u>	ceased in December 1951
<u>Brown's Malayan Economic Review</u>	ceased in January 1953
<u>Economic Malaya</u>	cancelled in August 1949

The following newspapers or periodicals are now subscribed to by means of the pre-numbered purchase order forms or are already in force:

<u>Straits Times</u>	in force
<u>Sunday Times</u>	in force
<u>Singapore Free Press</u>	in force
<u>Malayan Law Journal</u>	Order No. 3013Z
<u>Malaysia Message</u>	Order No. 3014Z

Subscriptions were not placed for the following because they were either Government publications which would come to the Library of Congress as official documents or were in the class of books (directories and the like):

<u>Straits Times Directory of Singapore and Malaya</u>
<u>Directory of Registered Business Names and Companies</u>
<u>in Singapore</u>
<u>Chinese Directory of Singapore</u>
<u>Singapore Government Gazette</u>

(2) The new blanket purchase order was discussed point by point, with emphasis on the following ideas:

- a. The necessity of using the assigned Order Number in every case when publications are shipped to the Library of Congress and when vouchers are sent.
- b. The vouchers, in triplicate, should be sent by air mail.
- c. Care should be taken to supply multiple copies of certain kinds of books (dictionaries, directories, etc.).

- d. Those types of publications which are not to be supplied.
- e. Subscriptions to serials are not included in this Order but will be requested by individual Purchase Orders with a different Order Number for each individual subscription.

(3) Having secured an extra copy of the current Quarterly List of Registered Books from the Government Printing Office, I gave the sample copy to Mr. Seabourne for his information and asked him to make arrangements with Mr. Horslin at the Government Printing Office whereby he would receive regularly a copy of this list as soon as it was available. By means of this list he can be certain that he had sent to the Library of Congress all books registered in Singaporea

(4) The want list for books published in Singapore was not large, but some titles of books desired by the Library of Congress were given to the manager. In nearly every case they were books which had been out of print for many years and it would necessitate looking in the second-hand bookstores, which will be done by Kelly and Walsh.

2. ADVISORS FOR PUBLICATIONS IN SINGAPORE One of the three times I visited the University of Malaya I approached Mr. Clark, the University Librarian, about his aiding the Library of Congress in its procurement of publications dealing with Malaya published in Singaporea Also, I feel that Mr. Clark has good ideas on microfilming and will be valuable in aiding the Library of Congress in certain microfilming to be done in the future. Accepting the responsibility on a limited basis, he will be an Advisor for the Procurement of Publications on Malaya for the Library of Congress.

I conferred with Mr. Lindsey Grant of the U.S. Information Service regarding Chinese publications in Singapore. He informed me that there was practically nothing published in Chinese in Singapore; and showed me about 20 small booklets which had made their appearance here in the last two years, and nearly every one of those being novels. Since a person would be needed to select what few Chinese publications are published in Singapore, I asked Mr. Grant to be a selection officer for the Library of Congress. Mr. Grant was instructed to consult with Kelly and Walsh from time to time, giving Mr. Seabourne information about the Chinese publications he would recommend for purchase by the Library of Congress. Kelly and Walsh was also informed that Mr. Grant was to be the Consultant as far as Chinese publications issued in Singapore are concerned.

3. EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. I discussed with Mr. Sullivan, the Public Relations Officer, the matter of the exchange of official publications between Singapore and the United States.

(1) I reviewed with Mr. Sullivan what had been done five years ago when informal arrangements were set up for the exchange of publications, and now I was interested to check with his office and the Superintendent of Government Printing as to what materials are being published and being sent. It was my hope to have all priced and unpriced publications issued by the Government of Singapore sent to the Library of Congress in exchange for U.S. documents.

(2) I conferred with Mr. F. S. Horslin, the Government Printer at the Government Printing Office, on two different occasions. I presented to him certain publications issued by the Library of Congress which illustrate different kinds of printing used in Library of Congress publications. The items discussed with Mr. Horslin and Mr. Gillespie, the Deputy Printer were as follows:

(1) The Government Printing Office is the office which sends all government documents printed by or stored at the Printing Office. I informed them that the Library of Congress would like to receive all publications which they have, and we should have been receiving them all because of the arrangements which were made five years ago when I talked with Mr. Vine, the Government Printer, and Mr. Thomson, the Public Relations Officer. It was discovered, however, by actually checking the records and files at the Printing Office, that the following were either not sent or sent only spasmodically:

The Colony of Singapore Government Gazette
Singapore Ordinances
Singapore Estimates
Singapore Law Reports

The reason given for not having sent these documents is that the GPO had never received authorization from the Secretariat. At my request, Mr. Horslin talked by telephone with Mrs. Armstrong, the Administrative Assistant in the Public Relations Office, about the matter, and Mr. Armstrong stated that he would take immediate action to have the agreement culminated during the period while I was in Singapore.

(2) A current copy of the Catalogue of Government Publications listing all the documents which are now available in the GPO was received for the purpose of checking our back files of other official publications issued in Singapore which we might not have received. The GPO will be pleased to supply all titles which we desire in order to make our holdings complete. The request should be made through the Public Relations Office as noted above.

(3) Since we apparently had not been receiving the Singapore Gazette on a regular basis directly from the GPO in Singapore, we therefore would not see the list of books registered quarterly and published in that Gazette. I then inquired if loose copies of these quarterly lists of registered non-official publications were available, and I was given loose copies of these lists which have appeared since 1950. These lists give the titles of all non-official books and other publications which have been issued in Singapore since 1950. Mr. Horslin had all of these separate lists bound together immediately and they make a very good check list for the last three years. Furthermore, Mr. Horslin will see to it that a separate copy of this quarterly list of registered non-official publications will be sent to the Library of Congress each time it is printed at the GPO for the Gazette each quarter.

(4) The information which is included in this quarterly list and the catalog of government publications really comprise the data which is needed for a National Bibliography for the Colony of Singapore. Later on I inquired if it would be possible to print a combination of these two lists on an annual basis and thus have an annual national bibliography. The reaction was favorable; that it would be a good idea; but no definite and clearly stated decision was made about the proposal.

(5) As a follow up to sending us this quarterly list of registered books, Mr. Horslin will send us a notice of any books which are published by the GPO but which are not included in the regular GPO catalog. For example, the book entitled Malaya by Gerald Hawkins and C. A. Gibson-Hill was issued by the GPO but technically is not a Government publication. While I was in Indonesia, a letter dated March 2 was received from Mr. George Thomson, the Public Relations

Officers stating the confirmation that the Singapore Government had approved the plan for exchanging publications on the wide scale which I had proposed.

4. PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE PUBLICATIONS While in the Public Relations Office Mr. Sullivan showed me the publication issued by that Office entitled Vernacular Press Weekly Digest. This mimeographed publication presents the opinions of the Chinese, Malay and Indian newspapers printed in Singapore on various issues and subjects current in Singapore and Malaya. For example in one issue in early February of 1953 these were some of the topics presented in the Digest: "More in support of the proposed Malayan Chinese University;" "Sino-Malay relations in Malaya;" "Muslim religious education in Malaya;" "Department of Indology in the University of Malaya;" "Language and education and Arabic Tamil;" "Muslim women." All publications issued in the future by the Public Relations Office will be sent directly to the Exchange and Gift Division at the Library of Congress, and not by way of the Consulate in Singapore.

5. LEGAL PUBLICATIONS. The principal source, if not the only source, for legal publications in Singapore and Malaya is from the office of Mr. B. A. Mallal, who issues among other publications the Malayan Law Journal. This Journal used to be received by the Library of Congress on an exchange basis, but was discontinued in February 1949. Therefore the back issues from January 1949 through 1952 were purchased. A subscription for the Journal was given to Kelly and Walsh, the Library of Congress dealer. This legal journal has been issued from July 1932 to January 1942, and then from January 1946 to date. The Law Library ought to check its back files for any gaps--especially for issues before 1946. Two other legal publications purchased were as follows: Malal's Digest of Malayan Case Law (2nd edition), and Malal's Criminal Procedure (3rd edition).

6. COPYRIGHT LAW OF SINGAPORE. I discussed the matter of Copyright Law with Mrs. Armstrong of the Public Relations Office and found the following information: The Laws of the Straits Settlements, edition of 1936, volume four, chapter 160, entitled "Copyright," gives the full details of the copyright law and practice in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. This law is a modification of the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911. In practice, all publications prior to distribution or sale have to be registered with the archivist at the Raffles Museum and Library. This information is then printed in the Quarterly List of Registered Non-official Publications and appears as a part of the Singapore Government Gazette.

7. MAPS The number of maps I was able to secure in Singapore were not many, simply because there are very few maps published in Singapore. A large number of maps pertaining to Singapore are published by the Survey Department in the Federation of Malaya, and those were secured when I was in Kuala Lumpur. One map was secured from the Automobile Association of Malaya and although I did not find a scale on it, it appeared to be an excellent street map of Singapore.

8. UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA LIBRARY. The first afternoon I was in Singapore I met Mr. Ernest H. Clark, the Librarian of the University of Malaya. Within the past two or three years, Professor Silcock, who was for a time the Acting Vice-Chancellor of the University, corresponded with me relative to a suitable person to be the librarian at the University. After some search, Mr. Clark came from Australia where he had been associated with a prominent library in that country.

The University is the institution which was formerly the Raffles College and was enlarged to include the King Edward VII College of Medicine in accordance with the recommendation of the report of a Commission appointed for the purpose of investigating higher education in Malaya. Among the fifteen specific recommendations given in the Report of the Commission on University Education in Malaya were provisions for the establishment of a University Library. The library building is being constructed now and when Mr. Clark took me through the new building, I was interested to note these features: a large reading room with adequate windows to provide natural light; a number of rooms on the second floor for research students (for the time being to be used as offices by the faculty members); a microfilm processing room, large enough to accommodate at least two microfilm cameras; and the building is to be air-conditioned throughout--an important factor in keeping books in the tropics.

One of the principal interests of Mr. Clark is that of microfilming. For example, he is giving consideration to the idea of microfilming newspapers of Southeast Asia for the University Library. He asked my opinion about the advisability of filming newspapers for a library. I pointed out the real worth of filming papers when it comes to saving storage space, binding expense and the ease of securing film copies from other libraries. At the same time I expressed the opinion that a film copy can never take the place of the "live" copy for the average reader or research worker. To have all their newspapers on microfilm and have no live copies I would consider a mistake. During the second of the three times that I was out at the University, Mr. Clark and I discussed these four particular subjects:

(1) The Library of Congress really never has had an exchange agreement with the University in the true sense of the word because the University, or known before as Raffles College, did not have publications which it could offer in exchange. Now, however, the University is in a position to offer the following publications:

Gazette of the University of Malaya (infrequently; almost quarterly)
Calendar of the University of Malaya (annual, or as often as revised)
Journal of the University of Malaya Dental Society
The Science Journal: the Journal of the Science Society of the University of Malaya
Proceedings of the Alumni Association of the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore (Vol. 5, no. 1--September 1952)
Annual Report of the University of Malaya

(2) We discussed at length the possibility of establishing a microfilm exchange between the University of Malaya and the Library of Congress whereby the University of Malaya would film for the Library of Congress the materials on the Parkinson-Stokes list (as suggested in a memorandum of mine about two years ago and now the University has started to do some filming in reply to Mr. Cronin's letter of May 16, 1952) and the Library of Congress would film for the University of Malaya certain newspapers of Southeast Asia. An arrangement of this kind would aid the University of Malaya Library greatly in securing newspapers and certain selected serials pertaining to Southeast Asia, and they would not have to be concerned with the bothersome monetary exchange regulations which make it almost impossible to secure publications from abroad. The whole project would be done by barter: exchange of microfilmed publications.

(3) I was informed that the decision had been made to adopt the Library of Congress classification system for the University Library. It is anticipated that it will take a number of years to reclassify the books according to the Library of Congress system. Therefore, any Library of Congress publications which would aid in this change-over to the Library of Congress system would be most useful to the University Library.

9. RAFFLES MUSEUM AND LIBRARY^a When I visited the Raffles Museum and Library, I met the Director, Mr. M.W. F. Tweedie and we discussed the following matters:

(1) The Museum issues two different publications: (a) The Bulletin of the Raffles Museum, which deals primarily with zoology; and (b) The Bulletin of the Raffles Museum (series B--anthropology)^a Since they have almost the same name and are therefore most confusing, it is being contemplated to issue the first one with the present name, but to change the second publication's name to the Bulletin of Anthropology in Malaya or some similar title. Only one number of the Series B Bulletin has been issued since the war: issue no. 4, December, 1949. The Bulletin of the Raffles Museum has appeared seven times since the war: no. 18, October 1947; no. 19, January 1949; no. 20, September 1949; no. 21, January 1950; no. 22, April 1950; no. 23, December 1950; and no. 24, August 1952.

(2) The Library of Congress has had for some years an exchange arrangement whereby we receive the Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. Tweedie, the President of the Malayan Branch, said that three issues of the Journal had appeared since 1950: vol. 23, 1950, 3 parts; vol. 24, 1951, 4 parts; and vol. 25, 1952, 1 part. The Society suffered seriously during the year 1952 because of printing difficulties arising initially from the continued failure of the city's electricity supply. The ensuing disorganization resulted in delayed proofs with a much higher proportion of literal errors; and, on three occasions, by the time the proofs were ready for submission to the authors, the writers were temporarily inaccessible. Therefore, parts 2 and 3 of the 1952 issue, which will be issued under one cover, as a double number, are almost ready and ought to appear by April or May of 1953.

Parts 2 and 3 of Volume 25 will be devoted to a translation of the Sejarah Melayu from Sir Richard Winsted's romanization (published in JMBRAS, vol. 16, pt. 3, 1938) of Raffles Manuscript 18 in the Royal Asiatic Society Library, as especially prepared by C. C. Brown. It will include extensive notes by the translator, with page reference to the published text. Part 4 of Volume 25 will consist of original papers relating to Alexander Hare and John Clunies Ross, and the early history of the settlement on the Cocos-Keeling Islands, which have been edited, with notes and an extensive introduction, by C. A. Gibson-Hill.

10. ACQUISITIONS^a When conferring with Mr. C. M. McIver, the Manager of the Malayan Publishing House, I learned that there were very few publications being issued in the Malay language, and many of these are books especially prepared for the public schools. The Malayan Publishing House publishes the majority of these Malayan school books and has a large stock of them. The published list which the Malayan Publishing House issues was secured, checked and then handed over to our agent, Kelly and Walsh, requesting the purchase of the selected titles--usually those books of a general nature about Malaya, such as: Malaya and Southeast Asia; Malaya and the Malaysians; Malay Literature Series, No. 3; Some Malay Legends; Cherita Lakunan (Parts 1-5); How Malaya is Governed.

Among the books purchased and shipped to the Library of Congress by Kelly and Walsh were the following titles:

An English-Malay Dictionary
Dictionary of Colloquial Malay
Colloquial Malay
A Practical English-Malay Dictionary
A Guide to Malay Conversation
Education for Unity in Malaya
Malaya by Hawkins and Gibson-Hill
Annual of the China Society of Singapore
Guide to Singapore
1953 Telephone Directory of Singapore

11. ACQUISITION ARRANGEMENTS FOR CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

(1) Arrangements were made for Kelly and Walsh to supply publications for Cornell University Library. The instructions given to Mrs Seabourne were much the same as those which were given to the other bookdealers in Burma, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet-Nam. (Note: See particularly the chapter on Thailand.)

(2) The University of Malaya Library is prepared to send to Cornell University Library on exchange the same University publications as are being sent to the Library of Congress. In exchange for these I was not prepared to make any definite statement as to the exact titles of publications which Cornell would send in exchange. I did state that the Annual Calendar would be sent and that I would recommend that Cornell University Library send the catalog of the Cornell University Press from which the University of Malaya might select any books pertaining to Southeast Asia. Or that the Cornell University Library send automatically those books on Southeast Asia as issued by the Cornell University Press. No commitment was made but that a recommendation would be submitted.

(3) One time I called on Mr. Tweedie of the Raffles Museum and Library particularly about arrangements for Cornell. I learned that Cornell had already made arrangements by correspondence with Mr. Tweedie to have him secure the official publications issued in Singapore. The plan is to have the publications purchased and sent to Cornell by Mr. Tweedie in return for which the Raffles Library will place a request from time to time for American books equal in purchase price of the publications sent from Singapore. I was informed that the Raffles Museum does not prefer to send to Cornell the JMBRAS on an exchange basis but would desire that Cornell purchase the journal. The Annual Report of the Raffles Museum, however, will be sent on an exchange basis with Cornell.

12. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY EXCHANGE. Likewise the University of Malaya would open exchange arrangements with the University of California Library by sending the University of Malaya publications which are being sent to the Library of Congress. (Note: See foregoing Section 8.) In exchange for these publications the University of Malaya Library would like to receive Emeneau's studies in the Vietnamese language. Also a list of the science publications issued by the University of California might be sent and the University of Malaya Librarian would choose certain publications desired for their Science Faculty.

(Note: At the request of Miss MacIver, Head of Gifts and Exchange Department, University of California at Berkeley, I assisted that institution in the acquisition of material in the different countries of Southeast Asia. This was done primarily by informing institutions in those countries about the publications which the University of California would offer on exchange. The names of all the libraries and societies interested in exchange will be supplied to the University of California.)

13. PRESENTATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA BIBLIOGRAPHY. When I arrived in Singapore, I learned that the U.S. Information Service had heard about the Library of Congress publication Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources and copies had been secured already from Washington which they intended to use as presentation copies to different persons and institutions in Singapore.

(1) One morning Mr. Newton, the Public Affairs Officer, and Mr. Prostov, the Cultural Affairs Officer, went with me to call on Sir Sydney Caine, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Malaya. During the course of our visit I presented a copy of the Southeast Asia Bibliography to him. With reference to the University, Sir Sydney said that plans were under way to erect the university buildings at Johore, but there was nothing really definite yet about the allocation of the money by the government. It will take probably five to ten years before the project will have been completed. According to some of the professors I talked with on other occasions, the institution is to be located in a place which is real jungle at the present time, which will involve, besides the erection of the buildings, the problems of sanitation, water supply, roads and other facilities.

(2) On another occasion I went with Mr. Newton to visit H.E. The High Commissioner for Southeast Asia, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald. Having learned that he had a deep interest in books and is apparently widely read, at the proposal of Mr. Newton I presented Mr. Macdonald a copy of the Southeast Asia Bibliography, for which he was most grateful. Like on other occasions, that aroused questions about the Library of Congress and what it has to offer those who could call upon it.

B. FEDERATION OF MALAYA

14. NEW BOOKDEALER IN MALAYA. When I was in Singapore, prior to my coming to the Federation of Malaya, I did not think a dealer would be needed in Malaya. I thought Kelly and Walsh could handle Malaya as well as Singapore. However, upon arrival in Kuala Lumpur, I found that from time to time publications are issued in Kuala Lumpur which could be handled best by a local dealer. The following items were discussed with Mr. Victor Hesse, the Manager of Caxton Press, who is to be the Library of Congress agent in Malaya:

(1) The new blanket orders, Purchase Orders, with number 9508N for General Publications and number 7506N for Legal Publications were delivered to Mr. Hesse and discussed in full.

(2) The following orders for serials issued in Malaya were placed with Caxton Press, on the pre-numbered purchase order forms:

Malayan Educator (monthly. Penang) 3008Z
 The Forester (monthly. Kuala Lumpur) 3009Z
 Malay Mail (English daily. Kuala Lumpur) 3010Z
 Journal of Malayan Nature Society (quarterly. K.L.) 3011Z
 Warta UMNO (Malay fortnightly. Penang) 3012Z

(3) Special attention was called to the fact that any serial issued by the Government is not to be subscribed to but will be secured by the Library of Congress through the official exchange.

(4) Sample copies of each new serial are to be sent to the Order Division at the Library of Congress. After consideration by the recommending officer, a purchase order for a subscription will be sent to him by the Order Division if the serial is desired.

(5) His attention was called to the fact that the Quarterly List of Registered Books in the Federation which appears in the Federation Gazette ought to be secured from the GPO.

(6) He was instructed to send us books in the Jawi script as well as books in romanized Malay and English.

When I was in Penang, I went to Hoe and Company, Booksellers, at 11 Bishop Street, and talked with Mr. Khoo Kay Chong, the Manager. They had very few books on Malaya, and nothing which I had not seen elsewhere. However, he was directed to inform Caxton Press of any publications which are actually published in Penang.

15. ADVISOR FOR PUBLICATIONS IN MALAYA. No advisor was selected in the Federation of Malaya because I thought that there were so few Malay publications that the whole activity could be handled adequately by the bookdealer selected to be the agent, Mr. Hesse of Caxton Press.

16. EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. Accompanied by Jack Gertz, the Public Affairs Officer, I conferred with the Chief Secretary, Mr. Watherston, regarding the matter of establishing an agreement for the exchange of official documents between the Federation of Malaya and the Library of Congress. He

was in full agreement regarding the exchange and telephoned George Smith, the Government Printer and told him to see that such an exchange was carried out as far as the Printing Office was concerned. He also told me about Mr. K. A. Blacker, Secretary to the Government, who had just arrived, and suggested that a call be made on him. With this suggestion, we then went to see Mr. Blacker who would also be connected with the exchange and he too was in hearty approval of any plan which would make for the exchange of the official publications of both governments and thus improve our respective libraries: the Library of Congress and the Federal Secretariat Library.

The next morning I discussed the matter of exchange of official documents with the Government Printer, Mr. George Smith. My having gone to the Chief Secretary first had aided matters and I was assured by the Government Printer that he would send all publications which he produced. The publications would be sent directly to the Exchange and Gift Division at the Library of Congress and not through the American Consulate. While with Mr. Smith, a number of points of information were gathered:

(1) I learned that there were a number of government publications which were not printed by the Government Printing Office and were distributed exclusively by the government agency issuing the publication. Therefore, some other arrangement would have to be made for their procurement from those agencies. After discussing the matter at some length, it was decided that Mr. Blacker, the Secretary of the Government whom I had met the day before, be asked to send a circular to all government agencies instructing them to send one copy of every publication which they distribute. At my request, Mr. Smith talked with Mr. Blacker on the telephone and explained the whole problem to him. Mr. Blacker agreed to have the notice sent out to all the different government departments instructing them each to send their publications to the Library of Congress. This was the closest that one could come to have the publications sent from a central distribution point. If it had been that all of the publications of the government agencies were printed at GPO but were distributed by the different agencies (as in Rangoon for example), it would not be difficult for the GPO to send a copy of each of those publications which they print. However, frequently government agencies have to go elsewhere than the GPO, due to the volume of work at the GPO, in order to have their printing done. It is hoped the situation will improve in the future and then the GPO will be able to send everything which is issued by the Government of Malaya.

(2) The GPO at Kuala Lumpur provides information about its publications in a List of Publications on Sale at the Federation of Malaya Government Press, Kuala Lumpur. Copies were secured both for the Library of Congress and the Cornell University Library. On the current list received these were some of the kinds of publications included:

Among the legal documents were: Reprint copies of Gazette Notifications, Ordinances, Enactments, and Amendments; General Index of Ordinances, Enactments, Proceedings, etc., in force on December 31, 1951; Criminal Procedure Code; Penal Code; Land Code; Yearly Volumes of Enactments; The Law Reports of the Federated Malay States; Malayan Law Reports (annual); Federal Subsidiary Legislation and other Legal Notifications (annual).

Among the publications pertaining to the Federal Council were: Index of the Proceedings of the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States; Proceedings of the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States (annual); Proceedings of

the Advisory Councils, Malayan Union (annual); Proceedings of the Federal Legislative Council (annual).

Among the treatises or papers on Malay subjects were: The Aboriginal Tribes; Ninety-nine Laws of Perak; Jejebu: its History and Constitution; A Vocabulary of Central Sakai.

Among the Annual Reports the following government agencies were represented: Agriculture Department; Audit Department; Department of Public Relations; Director of Cooperation; Education Department; Federation of Malaya; Forestry Department; Geological Survey Department; Institute for Medical Research; Malaria Advisory Board; Medical Department; Police Force; Public Works Department; Reports of the various Settlements and States of Malaya.

Among the miscellaneous publications these were listed: Federation of Malay Schemes of Service, 1950; Indentured Labour in the Federated Malay States; Notes for Students of the Malay Language (3 parts); Report on the Major Ports of Malaya; Report of the Committee on Malay Education; Report on Chinese Education; Report of the Central Advisory Committee on Education; Malayan Establishment Staff List, 1952; Societies in the Federation of Malaya.

Among the Gazettes were included those of the Federation and the various States and Settlements, each with Supplements.

(3) The above list of government publications is usually revised monthly and will be sent to the Library of Congress when future lists appear.

17. MALAYAN INFORMATION SERVICES. I conferred with the Director of Information Services, Mr. A. D. C. Peterson, about having all the publications issued by the Information Services sent to the Library of Congress. It was there that I learned that the Malayan Pictorial Observer, which had been formerly issued by the Services, had been replaced by a new publication called Malay Today which is issued weekly. Mr. Peterson would see that a complete file of Malay Today was sent to the Exchange and Gift Division in the Library of Congress. From now on they will send all publications which they issue, directly to the Exchange and Gift Division in the Library of Congress, and not through the American Consulate.

18. LEGAL PUBLICATIONS. There were no legal publications purchased in the commercial bookstores. The only legal documents procured were the ones listed above in Section 16, Exchange of Official Documents. All of these will be coming to the Library of Congress by the exchange arrangements.

19. COPYRIGHT LAW OF MALAYA. The copyright law in Malaya is the same as in force in Singapore. See previous Section 6.

20. MAPS.

(1) I conferred with the Surveyor General, Mr. Noble, who recalled the fact that Mr. Percy had been there some time back and in accordance with the arrangements which had been made then to send maps to Washington for the Library of Congress and for other government agencies, they had made every effort to send all that they had published.

(2) Mr. Noble pointed out the fact that the annual report of the Survey Department is included in the Malay 1951 Annual Report, page 241-242. This

data might be of interest to the Map Division. (The annual reports of certain departments are made available in the Malaya Annual Report, while other departments continue to issue individual reports through the GOP.)

(3) While at the Survey Department, I met Mr. John Moir, the Chief Cartographer, who will be coming to America soon on a United Nations grant.

(4) With high enthusiasm and zealous interest they showed me the illuminated scrolls which are being prepared for the coming Coronation of Queen Elizabeth. They were magnificent in every respect, and as one looked at them he was reminded of the illuminated manuscripts in bright colors created in the monasteries of the middle ages. These scrolls were being prepared all by hand in numerous colors in sheep vellum, showing the various shields and coats of arms of the different Malay States and Sultans in the Federation.

(5) Before leaving the Survey, I saw the office copy of the new Catalog of Survey Maps which is now being revised. When the catalog is completed and printed, a copy will be sent to the Library of Congress immediately.

21. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MALAYA. When visiting Mr. P.D. R. Williams-Hunt, the Director of Museums in the Federation of Malaya, many interesting facts and points of information about the museums of Malaya were gathered and an exchange of a new publication was gained. I found Mr. Williams-Hunt full of information about certain publications and the following points were in our conversation:

(1) He is starting a new publication entitled Bulletin of the Federation of Malaya Museums, the first issue being planned to appear during 1953. This journal will supercede the Federation of Malay States Museum Journal. The emphasis of the new Bulletin will be in the fields of archaeology and ethnology.

(2) At present a series of popular pamphlets called the Federal Museum Popular Pamphlets are being prepared by an acknowledged expert in a certain field, designed to give information on popular hobbies or on other subjects pertaining to Malaya for which literature is not readily available. The first pamphlet to be issued is Collecting Butterflies in Malaya by M.W. F. Tweedie. Six other pamphlets now in course of preparation are: No. 2, Collecting Malayan Coins by F. Pridmore; No. 3, Preserving Books and Prints in the Tropics by Williams-Hunt; No. 4, How to Run a Simple Aquarium by Tweedie; No. 5, The Malay Kris and Other Weapons by Abu Baker bin Pawanchee and Williams-Hunt; No. 6, Aboriginal Handicrafts by Williams-Hunt; No. 7, Recording Local History by Williams-Hunt.

(3) The Federal Museums Department is also preparing a number of short illustrated guides to the more interesting historical sites of Malaya. The first of these will give an account of the Dutch Fort and Cemetery on Pangkor Island.

(4) Mr. Williams-Hunt is a recognized authority on the aboriginal peoples of Malaya, and has published a book recently called An Introduction to the Malayan Aborigines (Kuala Lumpur, Government Press, 1952).

(Note: Word has been received from Kuala Lumpur that Mr. Williams-Hunt died this past June, the result of an accident in the jungle.)

(5) A point of information which ought to be of interest to the Prints and Photographs Division is that Mr. Williams-Hunt, as the Advisor to the Government on Aborigines of Malaya, has a large collection of about 7,000 prints of the different aboriginal peoples in the hills of Malaya. When inquiring about those pictures, and if they were ever made available to other libraries, he said he would be willing to send a small collection of 10 or 12 with the view that prints from his collection might be purchased.

22. INSTITUTIONAL EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

(1) While at the GPO, I met the General Manager and Deputy Chairman of the Central Electricity Board, Mr. F. P. Egerton. I spoke to him about the possibility of the Library of Congress receiving on exchange their annual reports and other publications which they might issue from time to time. He would see that their publications were sent in exchange for any Library of Congress publications we might send them, preferably publications related to public utilities and related topics. The proper address of the Board is as follows: General Manager and Deputy Chairman, Central Electricity Board, P. O. Box 1003, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.

(2) In Kuala Lumpur I met Dr. Ho Seng Ong, the author of Education for Unity in Malaya, and who is the Principal of the large Anglo-Chinese School in Kuala Lumpur which is located where Mr. Tileman lives. He is also Educational Director of all Methodist Mission Schools in Singapore and Malaya.

23. ACQUISITIONS: HESSE COLLECTION OF MALAY BOOKS. When I arrived in Kuala Lumpur, I conferred with Mr. Victor Hesse concerning his private collection of Malayan books he had offered for sale. This was the collection to which the Library's attention had been directed by the Department of State. A list of the books had been sent to Washington, was checked against the Library of Congress Official Catalog and Process File, and I received the list the day I left Saigon for Singapore. I saw the books at the house of Mr. Hesse and looked at the items in which the Library of Congress would be especially interested. They were all in good condition. Mr. Hesse's house is located at 82A Bukit Bintang Road, Kuala Lumpur.

On a second occasion I discussed the matter of what he desired to sell and the prices. At first he wanted to sell the entire collection as a collection and would not consider parting with books on selected basis. I presented to him the list of those titles which were wanted by the Library of Congress and pointed out two facts: (1) that they were not the most expensive and best items in the collection; and (2) that the number of books on Malaya which the Library of Congress did not have were few and therefore my purchase would not deplete his collection for some future sale. He agreed to sell the books which I had selected at the stated prices, plus shipping charges.

24. JAPANESE OCCUPATION DOCUMENTS TO BE FILMED. Prior to leaving Kuala Lumpur, I talked with Mr. van Oss, the Consul, about what I had done in that place; namely, that arrangements had been made for official exchange, that a part of the Hesse Collection had been purchased, that Caxton Press was to be the Library of Congress dealer, and that I had visited various libraries. Mr. van Oss passed on to me a copy of a despatch from the American Embassy in London, no. 2736, which deals with Japanese Occupation documents.

Without quoting the entire document here, the following facts are highlighted:

- (1) Mr. Mitchell of the Colonial Office has certain issues of the Trengganu Government Gazette in English and in the vernacular: in English, vol. 7, no. 21, December 15, 1943; in vernacular, vol. 7, no. 1-20, January 1-October 1, 1943.
- (2) He also has the English language issues of the Trengganu Government Gazette Extraordinary, vol. 8, no. 1-40 (minus no. 9 and 32), January 2-December 30, 1944.
- (3) Also scattered copies of the Negri Sembilan Shu Koho and its cultural supplement are available. These were in duplicate and were sent to the Library of Congress.
- (4) Issues of the Kedah Government Gazette, which can be filmed for less than S\$100, are now in Malaya, apparently at Kedah.

It is proposed (a) that an order be placed for a microfilm copy of the Trengganu material with Mr. Mitchell; and (b) that a microfilm order be sent to Mr. Clark of the University of Malaya in Singapore be requested to secure a microfilm of the Kedah Government Gazette for the Library of Congress. Mr. Clark has full microfilm equipment at the University and would be in a position to secure the material for us.

25. ACQUISITION ARRANGEMENTS FOR CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

(1) Arrangements were also made with Caxton Press at Kuala Lumpur for furnishing Cornell University Library with publications issued in Malaya. The instructions given to Mr. Hesse were similar to those which I gave to the dealers in Rangoon, Bangkok and other countries.

(2) At the Survey Department a copy of the new Catalog of Survey Maps was requested for Cornell.

(3) A copy of the GPO List of Publications on Sale was secured for Cornell and was sent by air mail to that Library. This list of government publications is usually revised monthly and will be sent to the Cornell University Library when future lists appear.

C. SARAWAK

Leaving Malaya on February 28 from Penang, I went over to Sumatra, Indonesia. After working in Indonesia for almost a month, I went to Sarawak from Djakarta via Singapore, arriving in Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, on March 24. I was met at the Kuching airport by Mr. Philip Jones, Director of the British Information Office for Sarawak. Later, after getting settled at the Government Rest House where I stayed, Mr. Jones made appointments with different persons I desired to see in Kuching and, in some instances, accompanied me on the appointments.

26. BOOKDEALER FOR SARAWAK. After a brief survey of the situation in Kuching in which I found there was very little being published--that is, apart from the Government Printing Office--I thought there was no necessity of having a dealer for the Library of Congress at Kuching.

27. EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. The trip to the Government Printing Office where I saw the Government Printer, Mr. W. J. Chater, and his assistant, Mr. Bao Chiang Lim, was most rewarding. Here I saw all of the official publications which are issued in Kuching for Sarawak and Brunei. The publications are not numerous but they offer valuable data about this part of Southeast Asia, as illustrated by the following items:

The Natural Resources of Sarawak; comprising accounts prepared by members of the Natural Resources Board together with general information obtained from official records and compiled by F. W. Roe. Kuching, 1952, 38 p. (Gives data regarding population, economy, communications, agricultural resources, forest resources, mineral resources, land alienation, development of natural resources, the Natural Resources Board which was established by the Sarawak Government in 1949.)

Annual Report on Sarawak for the year 1951. Kuching, 1952. 194 p. (Following a general review of the year, information is provided about population; occupation, wages and labor organization; public finance and taxation; currency and banking; commerce; production; social services; cooperative development; legislation; law and order; public utilities; communications; control and development of land; geography and climate; administration. Appendix gives details of development projects.)

General Order (Revised 1st May, 1952). Kuching, 1952. 162 p. (Gives data regarding the regulations for civil servants as to appointments, conduct and discipline, salaries and allowances, leave and passages, transport and travelling, office routine, and related topics.)

Sarawak Civil Service List, 1952. (Corrected up to 1st January, 1952.) Kuching, 1952. 99 p. (Gives full data regarding the record of service of persons in Sarawak Government service. Excellent biographical information.)

Sarawak Gazette (monthly). (Gives articles contributed by officers from various parts of the Colony.)

The Sarawak Government Gazette (fortnightly). (Includes notifications and notices to officers of the Government.)

Law Reports, 1950. Kuching, 1951. (Divided as follows: I Supreme Court and Circuit Courts; II Privy Council Appeals; Appendix--Privy Council.)

A Report on the 1947 Population Census by J. L. Noakes. Kuching, 1950.
(Gives extended information regarding the many racial groups of Sarawak and Brunei.)

Report of the Geological Survey Department for the year 1951 by F. W. Roe. Kuching, 1952. (Covers Sarawak, Brunei, and North Borneo. Includes bibliographical check list.)

Annual Report of Prisons Department 1951 by W. L. P. Sochone 1952.

Annual Report on the Forest Department for the year 1951 by F. G. Browne. 1953.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Sarawak for the period...1949
Singapore, Malayan Publishing House, 1952.

Report of the Principal Auditor on the Accounts of Sarawak for the year ended the 31st of December 1950. 1952.

Department of Agriculture Annual Report for 1951. 1952.

The Handbook of Sarawak...by B. A. St. J. Hepburn, 1949

Department of Trade and Customs Annual Statistics for the year 1951 1952.

Supreme Court Reports (annual)

The Brunei Government Gazette (fortnightly)

In order to have better coverage for the future, arrangements were made with Mr. Chater to have all the Government publications of Sarawak and Brunei printed and issued by the Government Printing Office in Kuching to be sent regularly to the Exchange and Gift Division at the Library of Congress in exchange for U.S. Government documents which will be sent to the Sarawak Government. It was the request of Mr. Chater that the U.S. documents be shipped directly to him at the GPO and, in turn, he will deliver them to the various government offices and the Sarawak Museum Library.

It should also be noted here that when I was in Singapore making arrangements for the exchange of official documents from that Colony, Mr. Thomson clearly stated that the agreement with Singapore would not include the publications issued in Sarawak.

28. BRITISH INFORMATION OFFICE PUBLICATIONS. At the British Information Office Mr. Morshidi, the Deputy Information Officer, brought my attention to certain publications issued by the Information Office: Pembrita (monthly in Malay); Pedoman Ra'ayat (monthly in Malay); Cooperation in Sarawak (a monthly magazine in English, Malay, and Sea Dyak. Includes articles on cooperative marketing, cooperative education. Published by the Cooperative Development Department).

29. SARAWAK MUSEUM AND LIBRARY. Tom Harrison, the Government Ethnologist and Curator of the Sarawak Museum and Library, was a very well informed person on the country of Sarawak. He has been resident here at the Museum since 1941 and makes frequent field trips into the interior where he has become rather intimately acquainted with the various tribal peoples who inhabit this portion of the island. The Library of Congress has had an exchange with the Sarawak Museum and Library for some years and has received its Journal in exchange for Library of Congress publications.

Mr. Harrison informed me that there are two monographs which have been prepared and are ready for printing. They are entitled: Native Music of the

Borneo Interior and Serus, a Vanished People of Sarawak Both studies will be sent to the Library of Congress as part of the exchange as soon as they are issued. A book which is being prepared is called Birds of Borneo but it will be over a year before that work is completed.

When visiting the large museum building, I saw the collections of flora and fauna, rocks, handicrafts, pottery and many other items pertaining to the country and people of Sarawak. Later at the house of Mr. Harrison, I saw the plans and elevation of the additional new building which will be built soon for the Sarawak Museum and Library--principally for the Library which is terribly crowded at the present in another old building.

30. MAPS. I called at the Sarawak Survey Office which I met Mr. F.K. Kitton, the Superintendent, and Mr. M. J. Hurley, the Superintendent of the Drawing Office. I did secure, however, a list of the few maps which they issue, listed as follows: Sarawak. 2 miles to 1 inch 7 sheets (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 18) Series: GSGS 4545; Sarawak. 16 miles to 1 inch. 1 sheet, Series: GSGS 4543; Sarawak. Scale--1:1,000,000 Sarawak Series 7; Sarawak 60 miles to 1 inch. Series: Rainfall map; Sarawak. 60 miles to 1 inch 2 sheets. Series: Distribution of races map.

V. INDONESIA

At noon on Saturday, February 28, I left Malaya for Medan, Indonesia, the largest city in northern Sumatra, arriving within one hour and ten minutes flying time.

1. BOOKDEALERS IN INDONESIA. The Library of Congress now has two bookdealers as their agents in Indonesia: Kolff and Company in Djakarta, Java; and Varekamp and Company in Medan, Sumatra.

A. Kolff and Company. This firm was selected five years ago when I interviewed various bookdealers in Djakarta and it has served quite well during that period of time. Incidentally, the address is no longer 13 Noordwijk but, because all streets have been renamed in the capital with Indonesian names, the new address is 13 Djalan Nusantara. When visiting the new manager, Mr. J. J. de Groot, who has lived in Indonesia before, I found him to be a person who is well informed on Indonesia and knows Indonesian publications. Also, he works well with Mr. Ockeloen of the same firm who is active with the National Bibliography. My discussions with Mr. de Groot on four different occasions included the following points for consideration or brought out certain facts concerning the booktrade:

(1) Serial Publications. The serials which are being continued on previous orders sent to Kolff are as follows:

Berita Bulana dari Kantor Bibliografi Nasional. Bandung. Monthly. Vol. 1, no. 1--January 1953. (Formerly known as Madjallah Berdagangan Buku di Indonesia, which ceased in December 1952.)
Indonesia Raja. Djakarta. Indonesian daily. 7,500 circulation. Independent
 Middle of Road.
Abadi Djakarta. Indonesian daily. 8,000 circulation. Masjumi party.
Mimbar Indonesia. Djakarta. Indonesian monthly.
Keng Po. Djakarta. Indonesian daily. 24,000 circulation. Independent; anti-communist.
Merdeka Djakarta. Indonesian daily. 11,000 circulation. PNI.
Nieuw Soerabaisch Handelsblad. Suabaja. Dutch daily. 9,000 circulation. Independent; rightist.
Pedoman Rakjat. Tandjung Pinang. Indonesian daily. 2,500 circulation. Government.
Nieuwsgiere Djakarta. Dutch daily. 9,000 circulation. Independent; rightist.

The serials which had been ordered previously but were discontinued are as follows:

Waspada Medan. Indonesian daily. 7,800 circulation. PNI; ultra nationalist.
Mimbar Umum. Medan. Indonesian daily. 7,500 circulation. Independent; moderate.
Nieuwsblad voor Sumatera. Dutch daily. Medan.
Masa dan Dunia Indonesia. Ambon. Indonesian daily.
De Locomotief. Semarang. Dutch daily. 4,350 circulation. Independent; moderate.
Javabode Djakarta. Dutch daily. 20,000 circulation. Non-partisan.
Nieuwsblad voor Indonesie. Djakarta. Dutch daily. 6,000 circulation. Independent; rightist.

(Note: The papers issued in Medan, the first three above, are not being discontinued actually but have been transferred merely from Kolff in Djakarta to our new dealer, Varekamp in Medan, to handle.)

Pre-numbered Purchase Order forms were given to Kolff and Company requesting new subscriptions for the following serial publications:

Times of Indonesia. Djakarta. English daily. 1,800 circulation.
Independent. 2989Z
Pedoman. Djakarta. Indonesian daily. 14,500 circulation. PSI. 2990Z
Mimbar Indonesia. Djakarta. Indonesian weekly. 2991Z
Sunday Courier. Djakarta. Indonesian weekly. 2992Z
Sunda. Bandung. Sundanese daily. 2993Z
Zenith. Djakarta. Indonesian monthly. About literature. 2994Z
Dian. Djakarta. Bi-monthly. January-February, 1953--1st issue. Industry;
Stanvaca 2995Z
Bintang Merah. Djakarta. Indonesian monthly. Communist. 2996Z
PKI Bulletin. Djakarta. Indonesian weekly. Communist. Vol. 2, no. 3--
 February 27, 1953. 2997Z
Madjalah Bulanan Hwa Chiao Tau Pao. Djakarta. Chinese monthly. Communist.
 Vol. 1, no. 7--January 1953. Published by Hwa Chiao Tau Pao Sheh, 20
 Timur Pinangsai. 2998Z
Gadjah Mada. Djogjakarta. Indonesian monthly. Youth. 3003Z
Thien Sung Yit Po. Djakarta. Chinese daily. 15,000 circulation. KMT.
 3004Z
Sin Po. Djakarta. Indonesian daily. 11,000 circulation. Communist. 3005Z
Praba. Djogjakarta. Javanese monthly. 3006Z

(2) Mr. de Groot called my attention to a certain publication which is about two years old now: Daftar Persuratkabaran Jang Diterbitkan di Indonesia. This list gives the name of each serial published in Indonesia, the place of publication, and all are organized by title, city or island. The first issue came out in March 1951, and a new issue is about to be issued in May 1953.

(3) A careful check was made with Mr. de Groot about those serials which we wish to receive particularly for the preparation of the Southern Asia Accessions List at the Library of Congress.

(4) Attention was called to the fact that we are anxious to receive sample copies of new serials. Mr. de Groot agreed to send the Library of Congress sample copies when any are available.

(5) A new Indonesian encyclopedia is now in the process of preparation. It will be a translation of the Dutch Encyclopedi Indonesia by Winkler Prins (2 vols.).

(6) The revised blanket Purchase Order was issued and was explained point by point. Emphasis was placed upon the desire for multiple copies of dictionaries, directories, who's who, and similar works. He was quite surprised that telephone directories are wanted. I requested copies of telephone directories not just of Djakarta but all the places in Indonesia where they are available. The use of the order no. on all packages and copies of the voucher of a shipment was explained as to why it was so important. The Order Numbers were: 9520 H for General; 7511H for Law.

(7) The catalog of Indonesian publications prepared by Mrs Ockeloen entitled: Catalogus dari Buku buku jang Diterbitkan di Indonesia, 1950-1951 will be checked carefully by Mrs de Groot to make sure that all of the Indonesian publications listed in that catalog have been sent to the Library of Congress in accordance with the blanket order requirements.

(8) Furthermore, the Ockeloen monthly list entitled Berita Bulanan will be checked regularly as it appears for books to send to the Library of Congress in accordance with the blanket order. Mr. de Groot will indicate on a copy of that monthly list the items which have been sent to the Library of Congress and then will send that particular copy to the Order Division by air mail for its information. Also, an unmarked copy of the list will be included so that any additional selections might be made by the Southeast Asia Selection or Recommending Officer.

B. Varekamp and Company. In Medan in northern Sumatra I found that there were publications being issued which had never been touched by the agent in Djakarta. The publishing going on in Sumatra, principally Medan, is not as great as in Java of course, but it appeared to be sufficient to warrant a dealer in that part of the archipelago. After proper investigation I selected Varekamp and Company, Bookdealers, P.O. Box 200, Medan, to serve as the Library of Congress agent in Sumatra. The name of the manager is Mr. Jules Meininger who has been in Sumatra for many years and knows the book trade in that part very well. Included in our conversations were the following matters:

(1) I was unable to present Mrs Meininger a blanket Purchase Order but using another one as a sample, I explained in detail the points regarding the purchase order instructions.

(2) Pre-numbered Purchase Orders were issued to Varekamp for the following serial publications:

Waspada. Medan. Indonesian daily. 7,800 circulation. PNI; ultra nationalist. 2999Z

Bintang. Medan. Indonesian weekly. 3000Z

Nieuwsblad voor Sumatera. Medan. Dutch daily. 4,000 circulation. Independent; moderate. 3001Z

Fikiran Rakjat. Palembang. Indonesian daily. 2,000. PNI. 3002Z

New China Times. Medan. Chinese daily. 5,000 circulation. KMT. 3007Z

2. ADVISOR FOR PUBLICATIONS IN INDONESIA. After talking with Mr. G. Ockeloen in Bandung on different occasions and observing his thorough knowledge of Indonesian publications, I approached him about aiding the Library of Congress in its procurement of publications dealing with Indonesia. Mr. Ockeloen is a member of the Kolff and Company firm with the particular responsibility of the preparation of the publications which they issue. Also, he is the one responsible for the new National Bibliography list now being issued. He accepted the responsibility and will be an Adviser for the Procurement of Publications in Indonesia for the Library of Congress. This is an ideal tie-in with the great amount of work he is doing in connection with the bibliographical publication Berita Bulanan.

3. EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. An agreement between the United States and Indonesia was signed a little over two years ago for the exchange

of official documents between the two countries. However, within this span of time nothing much has happened as far as receiving Indonesian publications at the Library of Congress is concerned. Sometime ago a request was made for a list of official Indonesian publications but no reply was received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Djakarta. In order to find out what the difficulty was I conferred with certain persons in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Through the aid of Dr. Suwanto, now Head of the Pacific Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and formerly the Cultural Attache of the Indonesian Embassy in Washington and hence a good friend of mine, I was able to get at the heart of the problem almost immediately.

(1) He introduced me to Mr. R. M. Musa Soerianata Djoemena, the Assistant Secretary General for Functional Affairs, and later with Mr. B. Malayu, the Head of the General Affairs Section in Functional Department. Suffice it to say here it was quite a tangle I had to unravel. Inasmuch that these two particular gentlemen had never heard of the agreement, I summarized the background of such an agreement and what it would entail by way of action in order to make it effective.

(2) I inquired if the Indonesian Government issued a catalog, printed or mimeographed, of the publications which the various Ministries issued. Since there has never been a list compiled, the two men by memory were able to set down the titles of quite a number of publications which were issued by the different agencies. Also, a list of the Ministries and Offices was compiled--those which were very likely to have publications--even though the exact title of the publication was not known right then by memory.

(3) At my request, a certain Ministry was selected to assemble all the official documents--serials, books, reports, everything--which had been issued within the last five years, certainly everything since December 27, 1949 when sovereignty was actually transferred to Indonesia. The Ministry selected was the Ministry of Information since the bulk of the publications were already there. Mr. Osman Raliby, Head of the Planning and Documentation Department of that Ministry was the person who assumed the responsibility of securing the publications issued by the various Ministries within the Indonesian Government.

(4) Two days later I returned to see Mr. Musa at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and he informed me that "a truck load of material" was awaiting me at the Ministry of Information. Mr. Malayu and I then went in the Embassy car to the Ministry of Information and just as stated there was a large mass of publications ready to be taken away.

The titles of the publications and the Ministries from which they came are as follows:

Publications of Kementerian Penerangan (Ministry of Information):
Indonesia today; Pictures from Indonesia; Facing the situation; Our way out;
The new Indonesia, no. 1, no. 2; Foreign observers on the questions of West
Irian, no. 1; Lahirnja Pantjasila; Djendral Sudirman Pahlawan Sedjati; Know
Indonesia... Know your friend; Peringatan 125... de Javasche Bank; Djadilah
Bajangkari jang sedjati; The cooperative movement in Indonesia; Massa
psychologie; Agriculture in Indonesia; Undang dasar sementara R.I.; Towards
justice and peace; Politik persahabatan dengan negara² tetangga; 1 Mei;
Sekitar pemilihan umum; Kewadjabanku; Membangun diantara tumpukan puing dan
pertumbuhan; Perumahan rakyat; Politik luar negeri; Dre Ajalmar Schacht;

Kedaulatan rakyat; Amal-amal-amal; Komisi ekonomi untuk Asia dan Timur Djauh; Rentjana Mass education; 12 Djuli hari kooperasi; Supplemen Masalah Pengangguran di Indonesia; Masaalah pengangguran di Indonesia; Keterangan dan jawaban pemerintah; Tanja Djawab; Soal hidup atau mati; Kronik tempo arsip dokumentasi; Dan lain².

Publications of Kementerian Pertahanan (Ministry of Defense): Djendral sudirman; Penindjauan dalam lapangan disiplin; Beberapa aspek dari sedjarah perang; Sekedar tentang Kementerian Pertahanan,

Publications of Kementerian Sosial (Ministry of Social Affairs): Berita pers (dilapangan kesosialan) noa 2.

Publications of Kementerian Perburuhan (Ministry of Labor): Tindjauan masaalah perburuhan; Undang darurat no. 16 th. 1951; Tentang masaalah pelepasan; Rentjana undang perburuhan; Konperensi dinas Kementerian Perburuhan; Konstitusi² dari vaksentra dalam dan luar negeri; Masjarakat dan perburuhan; Sekitar program Perburuhan Kabinet Wilopoa

Publications of Kementerian Agama (Ministry of Religion): Hidup beragama; Memperingati malam nuzulul-gurda; Pembahagian harta pusaka Islam; Undang² nikah, talah dan rudjuk; Suara mimbar; Kementerian Agama dan Parlemen; Nabi Muhammad S.A.W. djuz 1 & 2; Konperensi Kem. Departemen Djawatan Agama, djilid 1-9; Ma-lima; Perdjalan Hadji; Penerangan agama; a Pengalamanku sewaktu hadji; Apa gunanja peladjaran dan pendidikan agama; Kedudukan agama dalam Kem. Agama; Ditasik Hikmat; Menudju sistim baru dalam Madrasah; Kedudukan agama dalam negara² modern dan merdeka; Islam dan kemerdekaan beragama; Puasa dan Kesehatan; Perguruan tinggi agama Islam negeri; Negara dan Ketuhanan jang Maha Esa; The Ministry of Religious Affairs; Mimbar agama th. 1950-1953; Al-Indonesia Al-mudjahadah, 1950-1951.

Publications of Kementerian Kesehatan (Ministry of Health): Peladjaran tentang propaganda untuk mendidik-djuru hygienic; Penuntun bagi para guru dalam Pendidikan tentang Kesehatan; Kanah dibawah umur 6 tahun; Gigiku sehat dan kuat; Kedokter gigi.

Publications of Kementerian Dalam Negeri (Ministry of Home Affairs): Madjalah pemerintahan (Djan. & Djuni 1951; Oct. & Mart. 1952); Konstitusi sementara R.I., no. 7, 1950.

Publications of Kementerian Pertanian (Ministry of Agriculture): Pak tani; Pertanian rakyat; Subak dipulau Bali; Rentjana kemakmuran istimewa tahun 1946 & tahun 1949; Ubi djalar sebagai makanan utama; Madjalah berkala pertanian; Dasar bekerdja; Alat² pertanian

Publications of Kementerian Pendidikan, Pengadjaran dan Kebudayaan (Ministry of Education and Culture): Daftar peladjaran dan buku² S.M.A.; Rentjana 10 tahun kewadajiban beladjar; Penjelenggaraan sekolah² di Indonesia; Mass education; Kemana dimana beladjar?; Education and culture, no. 1, 2, 3, 4, dan 5; Pewarta P.P.K. dari no. 1-26a

Publications of Kementerian Pekerdjaan Umum (Ministry of Public Works): Perumahan rakyat; Pengairan di Indonesia; Siaran Penghuhung no. 4, Djuni 1951; no. 1, 2, 3, Djuni, 1952.

Publications of Kementerian Perhubungan (Ministry of Communications) a
Ichtisar berita bulanan bulan Pebruari 1952, Mei & Djuli, 1952; Ichisar
pers sekitar Kem. Perhubungan; Ichisar singkat no. 1 dan 5.

Publications of Parlemen (Parliament): Ichtisan Parlemen th. 1952 dan
 1953 (1 bundle).

The Ministries which did not have any publications within the above collection are as follows: Kementerian Luar Negeri (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Kementerian Keuangan (Ministry of Finance), Kementerian Kehakiman (Ministry of Justice), Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perindustrian (Ministry of Commerce and Industries), Kementerian Urusan Pegawai (Ministry of Official Affairs), Kementerian Urusan Umum (Ministry of General Affairs), Kementerian Urusan Agraria (Ministry of Agrarian Affairs)

(5) Mr. Musa said that he would take special action to see that a system was set up whereby all the official Indonesian publications were assembled regularly and shipped to the Library of Congress.

4. LEGAL PUBLICATIONS. There are not many legal publications to be found in the commercial bookstores. There were some studies on adat (customary) law but these were secured on a gift basis and will be listed under the later Section: Gifts. Within the official documents just listed above there are publications which will be of interest to the Law Library.

5. COPYRIGHT LAW OF INDONESIA. When conferring with Mr. de Groot of Kolff and Company about the Copyright Law, it was learned that the copyright law instituted by the Dutch in about 1912 is still in force in Indonesia. The text of that law may be found in Engelbrecht's Wetboek, 1950 edition. I talked with Mr. Ockeloen about the matter too and he said that the law covering the Indonesians now is the copyright law during the Dutch regime: the Berne Convention. He wanted to know why the U.S. did not enter into the Berne Copyright Agreement some years ago.

6. MAPS. The number of maps purchased in Indonesia was not great but data about places which deal with maps, i.e. produce maps or make geographical investigations, was secured at different points. In Djakarta there are three places worthy of noting here:

(1) Pedjabatan Hydrografi Indonesia (Hydrographic Service in Indonesia), Ministry of Communications, 87 Gunung Sari. The director of this Service is Mr. J.G. J. de Groot. It was when talking with him that he stated that the Hydrographic Service is prepared to make all of its maps available to the Library of Congress. In order to make selections for maps other than what are in the Library of Congress already, he provided an excellent catalog. It is entitled: Catalogus van Nederlandse Zeekaarten en Boekwerken uitgegeven door de Afdeling Hydrografie van het Ministerie van Marine (Catalogue of Charts and Books Published by the Hydrographic Department of the Royal Netherlands Navy), 1950. The copy received was an office copy which carried all the revisions and additions. This catalog contains (a) the titles of maps of all the principal islands and island groups of Indonesia; (b) the ordering number, the title, scale, date of issue or new edition, and price for each map; (c) the titles of books dealing with geography or maps of Indonesia. (Note: the book list could be checked and then orders placed for the works either with Kolff in Djakarta or our agent in Holland.) The catalog includes five index charts which show the limits and numbers of the maps in the catalog.

(2) Jajasan Geografi (Geographical Institute), 11 Djalan Dr. Wahidin I. The purpose of this body is principally to make geographical investigations of Indonesia, and occasionally produce small-case maps. Nothing was secured from this place this time.

(3) Visser and Company, Bookdealers, both Djakarta and Bandung. The maps are printed in Bandung. It is a commercial firm but does do printing for government agencies.

7. BERITA BULANAN DARI KANTOR BIBLIOGRAFI NASIONAL. On December 11, 1952 the Minister of Education by decree no. 46860 established the Office of National Bibliography, effective January 1, 1953, with Mr. G. Ockeloen as the Director. The order included three specific instructions: (1) To compile a bibliography of Indonesia; (2) to publish monthly a list of received books and journals; (3) to teach bibliographical methods to candidates of Indonesian nationality. Mr. Ockeloen is experienced in the matter of preparing bibliographies. Prior to the war he compiled various publications of real value to students interested in Indonesia, e.g. Catalogus dari boekoe boekoe dan madjallah madjallah yang diterbitkan di Hindia Belanda dari tahun 1870-1937. The most recent work is Catalogus dari buku buku yang diterbitkan di Indonesia, 1950-1951. He intends to make this last publication an annual if at all possible, but it seems that the Ministry of Education has given the order for the establishment of the Office and would request these bibliographical tools without allocating any money and personnel to aid Mr. Ockeloen. Unless money is allocated soon the annual bibliography might not be published because Kolff is seriously considering not publishing the book again.

Up through December 1952, a monthly entitled Madjallah perdagangan buku di Indonesia was compiled by Mr. Ockeloen. This publication has been replaced by another one called Berita Bulanan dari Kantor Bibliografi Nasional, the first number of which appeared in January 1953, and number two in February. The price of the publication is Rupiahs 20 per year, and the address is: 18 Djalan Sulandjana, Bandung. It lists the Indonesian books recently published just as had been done in Madjallah.

8. INDONESIA'S FIRST LIBRARY SCHOOL. One day at lunch with Dr. Supomo, President of the University of Indonesia, Dr. Suwanto, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others, the need for trained library personnel was discussed at length. It is their hope that Indonesian students might be able to come to America for two years study in a recognized library school and then have four to six months in-service-training at the Library of Congress. Certainly it is a matter to be considered carefully and carried out if and when the opportunity comes in the near future. A beginning has been made in training persons in the elementary methods of library work, through the able work of Mrs. Vreede-de Stuers, formerly the Librarian of Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia. The School of Librarianship is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, and the classes are held in the Library of Political and Social Science. This is the first year of the school, and twelve students are now in attendance, all of them being employed in the government. The full address is as follows: Kursus Pendidikan Pegawai Perpustakaan, 11 Medan Merdeka Selatan, Djakarta.

9. INDONESIAN LIBRARY MOVEMENT. During an interview on Radio Indonesia in Djakarta Mrs. S. Pudjo Semadi asked me "What is the biggest change you see in Indonesia since you were here five years ago?" In reply I said: "The change which has made the greatest impression on me is the large number of schools

now established in Indonesia. I saw them in Sumatra, and now I see them in Java." Later in the broadcast I commented: "Indonesia is to be commended for the advance being made in the field of education--the building of these many schools and the literacy program for teaching people to read and write. And now that millions have learned to read, they are in need of something to read or that literacy will be short-lived. The Ministry of Education has gone ahead wisely and established public libraries in strategic points in the islands. This is one of the principal impressions I have received since coming to Indonesia."

During the course of my stay in Indonesia, I saw these libraries as important educational agencies--bringing to the people the opportunity of broadening their whole horizons and of cultivating the habit of reading. Also, I learned the following facts about the libraries the Indonesian people are creating:

(1) There are several types of libraries being established in Indonesia, chief of which are the so-called "people's libraries"--being started not just in the big cities but in the *desas*, the villages, where the mass of people live. Of these there are about 2500, which contain a wide range of books generally appropriate to the purposes of the mass education movement.

(2) The library movement is one which is government organized and government financed. The body charged with the organization of the people's libraries is the Mass Education Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture. One of the guiding principles has been that the people's library must be a library for the whole people so that every person, from town or village, those speaking different languages, can take freely on his own initiative the benefits and lessons from the books and magazines provided within that library.

(3) An endeavor is being made to carry out the work in a systematic manner. Following a social organization which has been known in Indonesia from ancient times, the larger libraries have been set up in every *kabupaten* (regency), and smaller libraries have been begun in every *ketjamatan* (district). There are at present 79 of the *kabupaten* libraries in Java alone, thus serving 600,000 people each. These *kabupaten* libraries are considered centers for the smaller *ketjamatan* libraries: serving as a center of the book and periodical supply and in the course of time will serve as the center of the whole library and staff training organization for that part of the country.

(4) The larger libraries of the *kabupatens* are under the direct control of the Central People's Library Office, a section of the Mass Education Department. For the present, at least, and in order to avoid large current expenditures, the establishment of the smaller *ketjamatan* libraries is left mostly to the initiative of the people themselves. The Central People's Library Office sees to it that the largest possible quantity of reading material is distributed throughout the nation within the shortest possible time. Also, it appears that this type of organization has the advantage of being able to observe the social, cultural and economic changes within given areas of the country.

(5) The so-called "small library" is another type of library under the sponsorship of the Mass Education Movement, and is designed for those people who have been taught recently how to read and write. It is a strategic link with the Anti-Literacy Campaign. A small library is placed

in every desa or village. The books contained in this kind of library may be divided into three kinds: (a) There are books with large letters, no sentences, and are meant for beginners. (b) There are books with smaller letters intended for the more advanced persons who have the ability to read sentences. (c) There are books printed with ordinary letters provided for those who can read with ease and ordinary freedom. In the latter group the books include short stories which present in a simple manner information about cultural matters, hygiene, elementary techniques and other subjects of interest to rural peoples.

(6) A problem affecting the libraries of Indonesia in no small measure is the shortage of books and pamphlets written in the Indonesian language. This is also true with reference to the regional languages of Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, and another widely spoken language, Arabic. Since the Indonesian language is understood by many groups in all parts of the archipelago and therefore is the reading language of the vast majority of the people, one of the principal tasks of the Indonesian government is to produce reading material in that language. When I was in Indonesia after the war in 1948, at the time when the Indonesians and Dutch were endeavoring to come to terms about the "Indonesian Question", there were beginning to appear certain pamphlets and booklets of a cultural nature. Also, within the past five years there have appeared, particularly in periodicals and in pamphlet form, writings of poetry and short stories. The number of books, apart from political topics, have been rather few. As for children's books, there are very few indeed--i.e. apart from the ordinary textbooks used in the schools.

(7) There is, however, a semi-government body which is making real strides and is meeting this problem head-on. The organization is called Balai Pustaka, which might be translated Library House, which has existed prior to the war and has done a great deal to produce books--good literature--for the people. Hence, this has been an excellent source of printed matter for the many libraries being established by the Central People's Library Office. When I visited Balai Pustaka, I did not learn the percentage of their books which are translations of books from the West, but I am of the opinion that it is a very high per cent. Here, however, they have made very good choices in the kind of books which they undertake for translation in Indonesian. Although many, many more children's books are needed, Balai Pustaka has already produced a number of translations of books which have been cherished by the children in Western countries.

(8) Another kind of library which should not go unmentioned is local Information Office Library. The Ministry of Information which is highly concerned in developing the political consciousness of the citizens of Indonesia and would endeavor to have throughout the nation an active people participating in political affairs, has, therefore, included libraries in their information centers. To be sure, some of the libraries which I saw were not very large and contained books mainly on political, economic and social topics. It is reported that there are almost 2600 Information Offices throughout Indonesia and they are located in the ketjamatans--each with a library which makes a contribution to the community.

(9) In the larger towns and cities there exist special libraries, a large number of which are connected with the government in some way: primarily by subsidies from the government to private foundations, museums, schools, which aid the specialized needs of a certain clientele. For example, there are the libraries associated with the University in the University towns--Djakarta,

Bandung, Padang, Medan, Djogjakarta, Surabaya, Bogor and Solo. There are also, for illustration, the Islam Library in Djogjakarta, the Hatta Foundation Library in that same city in central Java, and the newly established Library of Social and Political History in Djakarta.

I visited this last named library on two different occasions and learned that the idea for the library was given by Dr. Mohammad Hatta, the Vice-President of Indonesia. The "Institution for Cultural Cooperation between Holland, Indonesia, and the West Indies" in Amsterdam provided funds for the establishment of the library, and books were purchased in all parts of Europe, later to be cataloged in Amsterdam before being sent to Indonesia. The collection arrived in Indonesia in the early part of 1952, together with an alphabetical card catalog. In June of 1952 the "Institution of Cultural Cooperation" handed over the library to the Minister of Education of Indonesia. Books and card catalogs were ordered and in September, only three months later, the reading room was opened to the public. By January 1953 a system had been worked out whereby members, which number is increasing every day, could have the privilege of taking out books from the Library. The Library consists of about 15,000 books and periodicals, and another 15,000 are expected from Europe. As indicated by the special purpose of the library, the main subjects of the books within the collection are political, social, and economic aspects of Asia and Europe. There are also books dealing with sociology, economic theory, geography, philosophy and some on literature. A printed catalog of the whole collection has not been prepared.

This Library of Social and Political History and the Djakarta Museum Library of the Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia are two of the outstanding libraries in all Indonesia. And yet they, like all of the other libraries within the various Ministries and outside of the government, are faced with the urgent need for trained library personnel. It was said at luncheon one day that there is not one Indonesian with the full qualifications of a librarian. All of this will take time and many will have to receive training abroad.

10. MUSEUM LIBRARY OF LEMBAGA KEBUDAJAAN INDONESIA. I talked with Mrs. M. J. M. van Groenendael, the present Librarian, and Mrs. Vreede-deStuers, the former Librarian, while I was in Djakarta and I noted the following facts concerning the Library of Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia (formerly Kona Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen):

(1) The combined collections of the Library of Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia, and of the Faculties of Arts and of Law of the University of Indonesia--all of which are housed in the Museum--are estimated at about 350,000 volumes.

(2) One important post-war acquisition was a gift of books set apart secretly by the publishers in Holland during the German occupation for the benefit of this Library in Indonesia. Another gift was a collection of about 150 American editions in the field of social science received from the American Library Association. The important publishers in Indonesia resumed their prewar habit of sending two copies of each new edition to the Library. The more important daily newspapers as well as government reports and other documents were deposited free of charge. The Museum Library was to act as a depository for Indonesian publications. However, legislation regarding a national depository and the matter of copyright is non-existent;

at least nothing has been done since the war. Another contribution to the Library came in the form of \$2000 worth of UNESCO book coupons. Also, through the Department of State there came the invitation to submit a want list of American editions on social sciences up to a total of \$2000.

(3) I was especially interested to note that the difficulty of knowing what parts of the Library were in the greatest need of additions resulted from the fact that, with the exception of a few subjects: law, history, religions and language, the classified catalog was in a seriously neglected condition. For many months different persons worked on various subjects endeavoring to make a scheme for various groups of subjects. The project bogged down completely. It was then proposed to adopt the Library of Congress system, which was referred to as an internationally known system, which would enable the library workers to save much time, and if possible, to order the ready-made cards from the Library of Congress. This appeared to open the way and was a great advantage in a country where it will be a long time before trained personnel in libraries will be available.

11. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF INDONESIA. Indonesia does not have a national library at present but many Indonesian leaders are thinking in that direction. At a small luncheon one day the subject of the national library for Indonesia was discussed at length. I told about my observations of what had been done in Thailand and Burma, Cambodia and Viet-Nam. It was strongly suggested that the basis of a national library is to be found already in the strong collection now at the Library of the Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia--already described above in Section 10a. With this collection, another person noted, could be combined the small but fine collection of the Library of Social and Political History. Furthermore, it was pointed out that money has already been set aside in the budget for a national library, with the hope that a new building will be erected for the collections. The project would be executed under the Ministry of Education. Indonesia is facing many problems in her early history of operating her own affairs and many projects will be calling for money, personnel and planning, but I would hazard the guess that Indonesia will have a national library within five years or will have the full design within that period of time.

12. UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA. While in Djakarta, I visited the University of Indonesia on various occasions. When talking with President Supomo whom I have known for sometime, I learned a number of facts about the University of Indonesia. This University resulted from the unification of the pre-war Dutch colleges and other institutions of higher education, including the following: The Technical College in Bandung; The College of Law in Djakarta; The College of Medicine in Djakarta; The School of Dental Surgery in Surabaya; The College of Literature and Philosophy in Djakarta; The College of Agriculture in Bogor.

The University of Indonesia has its principal center in Djakarta, the capital, the place where its Faculties of Law and Social Sciences, Medicine, Economics, Literature and Philosophy are located. In Bandung are located the University Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences and a Technical Faculty. In Surabaya and Sulawesi (Makassar) there are respectively a Faculty of Medicine and a Faculty of Law and Social Sciences. In Bogor are located the Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Science.

Up to the present time there has been no regular and orderly exchange arrangement between the University of Indonesia and the Library of Congress whereby we will receive all the publications which are issued by the principal

center in Djakarta and all the Faculties in various parts of Indonesia. President Supomo showed great interest in the exchange idea and will gladly enter into the agreement so that we will receive all the publications issued by the University.

Among the books given to the Library of Congress on the exchange, these books by President Supomo, who is a specialist in Indonesian adat law and was one of the two Indonesians given a professorship in the Dutch pre-war period, were included:

Negara Indonesia-Serikat dan Uni Beland-Indonesia. Djakarta, Jajasan Dharma, 1948. Discusses the problem which was prominent a few years in Indonesia: whether Indonesia should be constituted as a unitary state or as a federation. In Bahasa Indonesian, with chapter summaries in English.

Kedudukan Hukum Adat Dikemudian Hari Djakarta, Pustaka Rakjat, 1951.
A treatise on adat law.

Hubungan Individu dan Masyarakat Dalam Hukum Adat. Djakarta, Jajasan Dharma, 1952. Adat law and the individual.

Undang-undang Dasar Sementara Republik Indonesia..... Djakarta, Penerbitan Noordhoff-Kolff, (1950?) Includes valuable documents related to constitutional development of Indonesia. Analyses the constitution of Indonesia prior to 1950.

Risalah Penderahan Timbang Terima dari Diabatan Presiden Universitas Indonesia Pada Tgl. 5 April 1951 di Djakarta. Djakarta, 1951. First annual report of President Supomo as President of the University of Indonesia.

When I was in Bandung, I visited the Faculty of Technology of the University of Indonesia. There I met Professor H. Vlugter, Dean of the Faculty, Mr. H. L. Rogge, Librarian of the Central Library of that Faculty, and Mrs. C. van Rietschoten, the Librarian who will replace Mr. Rogge when he goes on leave soon. When Mrs. Rogge was showing me the collection of scientific publications which they have in their Library, I was interested to note this particular type of organization: besides the Central Library, there were ten branch libraries--Civil Engineering, Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Physics, Mathematics, Electrical Engineering, Fine Arts, Geology and Mining Engineering, and Geodesy.

13. OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION. Time did not permit a visit to all the institutions, for Indonesia has too many of them to see in a short time. However, data about other institutions of higher education was gathered and is presented here for the purpose of setting up exchange arrangements by correspondence.

(1) Gadjah Mada University. This institution was founded in Djogjakarta immediately after the proclamation of Indonesia's independence in 1945. However, it was not regarded as officially established until December 19, 1949, when other institutions of education were united under the administration of the State University of Gadjah Mada, and Professor Sardjito, a well known bacteriologist, was appointed its President. Since late 1949, the student body has increased to about 4500 students. At present the Gadjah Mada

University has six faculties, and it is hoped that each of them will produce publications which will come to the Library of Congress on exchange in the future: Faculty of Medicine, Dental Surgery and Pharmacy; Faculty of Law, Economics, Sociology and Political Science; Faculty of Literature, Pedagogics and Philosophy; Technical Faculty; Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry; and a Faculty of Veterinary Science--all of which are in Djogjakarta.

(2) The University Islam Indonesia. This institution is a combination of the Islamic Universities in Djogjakarta and Surakarta which formerly were private institutions of higher education level. Established now as a State University with its central administration in Djogjakarta, the University Islam Indonesia has Faculties of Religion, Social Economics and Law at Surakarta; and Faculties of Religion, Social Economics and Pedagogy in Djogjakarta.

(3) Besides these three State Universities there are a number of private institutions of higher education in Indonesia. These include:

- a. Pantjasila University, which specializes in Law, in Padang, Sumatra
- b. University of North Sumatra, in Medan, Sumatra, which specializes in Medicine.
- c. Islam University of Indonesia, in Medan, which specializes in Islamica
- d. Indonesian National Academy, in Djakarta, offering courses in Social Economics, Mathematics, Physics, Biology and Literature
- e. Academy of Journalism, in Djakarta.
- f. University of the 17th August 1945 in Djakarta which gives courses in Economics, Social Science and Political Science
- g. Free University, in Bandung, giving courses in Economics

(4) When talking with university people in different places, I noted these problems being faced by the universities in Indonesia. In making the Indonesian language the universal medium of instruction in the universities and other schools, there are very few books in the Indonesian language which can be used for higher education. Some have been translated, and looking at the books from the procurement angle for the Library of Congress there are very few indeed which are original study and not translations. Also, there is the problem which was being seriously faced in Burma too: that of a vocabulary of technical terms in Indonesian. Since the Dutch language is rapidly going out of use, a Board of Language has been charged with the responsibility of translating about 350 books in all branches of science and the formation of new technical terms. The official organ of the Board is called Medan Bahasa, which publishes regularly newly created words and terms in the Indonesian language. I was interested to note in connection with this language matter that English is looked upon as the second language of Indonesia. Remembering the many, many people with whom I talked, I cannot think of one who was unable to talk English quite well. A thorough knowledge of English is expected of their students and will be indispensable for every student, for the Government of Indonesia intends to have many lecturers to come from abroad and give their lectures in English.

14. OTHER EXCHANGE.

(1) While in Bandung, I met with the Director of the Geological Survey, Mr. Surodjo Ranudiredjo. There I found that a new publication has just been started under the name of Berita Gunung Berapi, vol. 1, no. 1--September/October, 1952. It is bi-lingual--Indonesian and English--and

appears that it will appear every other month. It replaces the former Volcanological Bulletin.

(2) There are scores and scores of other institutions with which exchange relations might be established. As stated above, it was utterly impossible to visit all of them, but information about these organizations which will possibly have publications for exchange.

a. In Djakarta: Laboratorium Penyelidikan Pharmasi Manggarai (Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory Manggarai), Ministry of Health, Djalan Tambak; Institut Rabies (Rabies Institute), Ministry of Agriculture, 55 Karanganjar; Association of Private Enterprises in Indonesia, Factorij Building, 1 Widjajah Kramat; Stichting voor de Culturele Samenwerking (Foundation for Cultural Cooperation), 13 Djalan Gadjah Mada; Ikatan Doktor Indonesia (Indonesian Medical Association), 128 I.D.I. Kramat; Organisasi untuk Penyelidikan dalam Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (Organization for Scientific Research), 11 Medan Merdeka Selatan; Panitia Negara Perbaikan Makanan (National Board for the Improvement of Nutrition), Nutrition Institute, 69 Djalan Diponegoro; Dinas Purbakala (Archaeological Service in Indonesia), 12 Djalan Kimia; Dinas Hygiene Tentara Angkatan Darat (Institute of Military Hygiene), 20 Djalan Hospital Utara; Lembaga Eykman (Eykman Institute), 69 Djalan Diponegoro.

b. In Bogor: Herbarium Bogoriense, 22 Djalan Raja; Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, 3 Djalan Perniagaan; Experimento Station of the Central Association of Experimental Stations, P.O. Box 12; Balai Penyelidikan Kehutanan (Forest Research Institute), Gunung Batu; Jajasan Badan Penyelidikan Karet Indonesia (Foundation Indonesian Rubber Research Institute), Taman Kentjana; Perkumpulan Penggemar Alam di Indonesia (Natural History Society for Indonesia), Museum Zoologium Bogoriense.

c. In Bandung: Balai Pengetahuan Umum Rakjat (Popular Science Institute), Djalan Merdeka 27; Perhimpunan Ilmu Alam Indonesia (Royal Physical Society), 10 Djalan Ganeca.

15. INDONESIAN INFORMATION SERVICE, MEDAN, SUMATRA. When visiting the Indonesian Information Service at Medan, I met Philip Simorangkir who made available for the Library of Congress a number of publications with a particular emphasis on northern Sumatra. There were not many but these will be of interest to anyone concerned with political developments in that part of Indonesia.

Suara Penerangan. No. 86--February 1, 1953. A Bulletin issued by the Information Service. A full set from issue no. 1 was secured.

Lembarah Propinsi Sumatera Utara. No. 11-12--December 31, 1952. Contains documents regarding the north Sumatra State.

Sumatera Utara Persiapan Propinsi. Medan, Djabatan Penerangan, 1950. Information regarding the development of the north Sumatra State.

Teuntang Peumbeuntokan Propinsi Sumatera Utara. Radio talk by Mohd Natsir in January 1951.

Perkundjungan Wakil Presiden ke Sumatera Utara. Medan, Djabatan Penerangan, 1950.

Radio talk by President Sukarno regarding demonstration on October 17, 1952.

16. ASSOCIATION OF INDONESIAN NATIONAL PUBLISHING FIRMS. When in Medan, Sumatra, I visited the Kerukunan Pertjetakan Nasional Indonesia Sumatera Utara (The Association of Indonesian National Publishing Firms in Northern Sumatra) where I met the President of the Association, Mr. M. Ali Naviah. At the head office of the Association there were two large tables showing the many publications which the publishers of the Association had issued. Altogether I would judge there were 140 to 150 different publications, most of them being pamphlets and brochures. The language was almost exclusively Indonesian. Also, some of the material was government publications, but very few. Many of the covers were attractively designed. I proposed that the publications of the Association be sent to the Library of Congress on an exchange basis. Mr. Naviah agreed to do this. Inasmuch as all of the publications could not be assembled by the time I was to leave Medan, it was left that they would be sent directly from the Association to the Library of Congress. One copy of each publication would be sent and then, if the Library of Congress desired more copies, orders could be placed with the Association or through our bookdealer, Varekamp in Medan.

17. ACQUISITIONS: COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS. In both Medan and Djakarta Communist publications were very easy to find. Many shops had them in the bazaar but usually there were a couple large ones which stocked these publications almost exclusively. In Medan the principal source was Life Stationers, Djalan Swatow 52; in Djakarta, the shop which sold the most and had a large stock was the Nan Sing Bookstore at 12 Pantjoran St. The person who aided me in the last shop was Mr. H. G. Kao, a Chinese youth in his late twenties, and he knew the publications very well. Two kinds of publications were purchased in these Communist bookstores: (1) those which pertain specifically to Indonesia; and (2) those which were of a general nature and were prepared I suppose primarily for a Chinese public. In both cases there were a number published in the English language and the source was the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Peking and Moscow. When visiting these shops which stocked Communist publications, including Communist comic books of a propaganda nature, I was impressed with the large number of youth who were in the store both looking at the publications and buying them too. Most of them were Chinese youth--boys and girls.

The following are Communist publications secured in Indonesia: PKI Bulletin. Djakarta Indonesian weekly. Vol. 2, No. 3--February 27, 1953. Paper of Indonesian Communist Party; Bintang Merah. Djakarta. Indonesian monthly. Communist; Madjallah Bulanan. Djakarta. Chinese language. Communist Articles against capitalist system. For example, one issue related how capitalism is ruining the industry of Indonesia. Vol. 1, no. 7 January 1953; Sin Po. Djakarta. Indonesian daily; Melihat Tiongkok Baru; Pidato didepan Sidang Perundingan seni-sastera di Yenan; Dimotrov Menggugat Fasisme; Tentang Garis Massa; Partai Komunis Tiongkok 30 Tahun; Sedjarah Gerakan Buruh Indonesia; Tuntutan Perdjuaan Buruh; Manifes Partai Komunis; Menempuh Djalan Rakjat; Djalan Baru Untuk Republik Indonesia; Riwayat Mao Tse Tung; Pendidikan Tjara Komunis; Ke Tiongkok Baru; Imperialisme Nederland dan Pengaruhnja atas Indonesia; Ekonomi Politik Marxis; Menara Kita (various issues); Struggle Against Counter Struggle; La Chine Accuse; Strategic Problems of China's Revolutionary Wars; The Sino Soviet Treaty and Agreement; How to be a Good Communist; Notes of a People's Judge; Thirty Years of the Communist Party of China; Notes of a Stakhonovite; It happened at Willow

Castle; People's Democracy; How the Tillers Win Back Their Land; La Loi sur la Reforme Agraire de Chine; L'Armee Populaire de Liberation de Chine; Materials on the trial of former servicemen of the Japanese Army Charged with Bacteriological Weapons.

Two other publications in English are weekly press digests issued supposedly by the British in Singapore, but I secured them in Indonesia and was fortunate to find issues for a long stretch in 1952 and 1953. Inside Soviet China Weekly. (Singapore?) Includes quotations from Chinese papers relating to conditions in Communist China. To cite a few articles included: "Muslims revolt in New China", "Six year old leads mutual-aid team", "Forced to join collective farms", "Police purge begins in Canton", "Funds for industrialization", "Sin-Soviet Friendship Association". The appendices frequently included illustrations with cartoons about Sino-Communist relations.

Southeast Asia Digest of Press and Radio Comments Weekly. Appears to be a British monitoring service and provides data about most of the Southeast Asian countries.

18. ACQUISITION ARRANGEMENTS FOR CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. The amount of work I had to do in Indonesia for Cornell was not extensive. Cornell had previously made arrangements for Indonesian publications in Java, so it was not necessary to take further action in Djakarta. When I arrived in Medan, however, I purchased materials for Cornell and also engaged Varekamp Bookdealers to be Cornell's dealer for publications issued in Sumatra.

19. INDONESIAN MUSIC. When talking with Mr. Jusuf Ronodipuro of Radio Indonesia, I was able to secure a copy of the Indonesian national anthem. I was not sure if the Music Division had a copy of the anthem, but now we do have one. I learned that it was not available anywhere in the bazaar stores, and the only place to find one would be at Radio Indonesia. Radio Indonesia also furnished me with a set of the recording of the interview which I made with Mrs. Pudjo one evening--which incidentally was broadcast at the same time exactly as I was speaking at the University. On the back of the records, certain selections of modern Indonesian music were recorded. These will be made available to the Library of Congress for copying.

VI. PHILIPPINES

When arriving at Manila airport on March 28, I was met by Mr. W. G. Solheim of the U.S. Information Service of the Embassy. Until recently he has been the curator of the American Historical Collection housed in the Embassy Building on Dewey Boulevard, and now he has been transferred to a USIS post in Northern Luzon at Laoag, Ilocos Norte. Mrs. W. H. Fonger, American Bible Society, and Professor Gabriel Bernardo, Librarian at the University of the Philippines, came to the airport to meet me.

1. BOOKDEALERS IN THE PHILIPPINES. Advocate Book Supply Company. This firm was selected five years ago when I visited various bookstores in Manila. During the four times that I visited the Advocate Book Supply Company, I discussed with Mr. Pedro Ayuda, the Manager, the following matters concerning his supplying the Library of Congress with publications from the Philippines:

(1) In order to determine the number of publications sent within the past few years, the kind of publications, and the frequency of shipments, I requested to see the vouchers for the last two years. In order to have a more accurate appraisal, I asked Mr. Ayuda to prepare a brief summary giving the date of shipments, the number of books sent each time, the number of sample copies of serials sent, and the maps shipped.

(2) On a certain day I left with him the revised purchase order, asking him to read it over carefully and prepare any questions which he might have about it. Later we reviewed the purchase order together, pointing out the differences with the former purchase order which he had received some years ago.

(3) When he raised certain questions about official publications, it was clear that he understood that he should not send official publications in connection with the purchase order. However, he did have a good point of inquiry when he showed that there were at times official publications which were mimeographed on a limited basis and not issued at the GPO. He illustrated with particular publications issued by the Bureau of Private Schools. The Bureau was unable to secure paper for the publication because of the lack of funds and in some instances of the actual shortage of paper, but Mr. Ayuda was able to furnish the paper which he had in stock and the books were mimeographed. He was paid for the paper by being given a certain number of copies of the book, which in turn he would sell and then realize the amount for the paper and some profit. There are not a great number of these kinds of books being issued but usually are issued on a limited basis, often no more than 300 copies at a time. I instructed him, therefore, to send a copy of each one of these official documents issued in mimeographed form which are not issued by the GPO.

(4) I made the following recommendation to him which would aid him in supplying the books to the Library of Congress, and be a good tool for a ready check on all shipments to the Library of Congress. He would prepare 3 x 5 cards for each book sent and the card would include the following information: the author's name, title of the publication, the place of publication, the publisher, the date, pages, price, number of copies sent, the date shipped, registered number, date paid by the Library of Congress, and any annotation by the dealer regarding the purchase.

(5) In the early part of my talks with the dealer, we discussed thoroughly the subject of serial publications. First I requested a list of the serial publications--newspapers and periodicals--for which he had current subscriptions for the Library of Congress. Also, to prepare another list of those periodicals for which there were no subscriptions at present, and, if possible, to furnish a sample of the periodical in the list. I secured from three other sources lists of the serials published throughout the Philippines and with these titles of newspapers and periodicals were carefully screened. Subscriptions were made then for the following newspapers and periodicals published in Manila; using the pre-numbered Purchase Order forms:

Bagong Buhay. Tagalog daily. c. 40,000. Independent 3015Z
Daily Mirror. English daily. (Subscriptions were made then for the issue which carries magazine section with articles on literature, social conditions and weekly news summary.) c. 15,000. 3016Z
The Manila Chronicle. English daily. (Subscription placed only for Sunday issue which carries magazine section with articles of a varied nature on Philippines.) c. 37,000. 3017Z
The Manila Daily Bulletin. English daily. c. 23,000. 3018Z
The Evening News. English daily. (Subscription placed only for Saturday issue as with Daily Mirror.) c. 35,000. 3019Z
The Manila Times. English daily. c. 100,000. 3020Z
The Philippines Herald. English daily. c. 52,000. 3021Z
Fookien Times. Chinese daily. c. 14,000. 3022Z
Philippines Free Press. English weekly. c. 67,000. 3023Z
Banawage Ilocano weekly. (A magazine in one of the major languages of the Philippines which contains short stories and novels, and articles.) c. 52,000. 3024Z
Bisaya. Cebu Visayan weekly. (Another Ramon Roces weekly magazine in a leading language in the Visayan Islands presenting stories about Filipino life.) c. 50,000. 3025Z
Liwayway. Tagalog weekly. (Includes representative short stories in the Filipino national language.) c. 105,000. 3026Z

However, I was unable to place subscriptions beyond the ones noted above because I ran out of the pre-numbered Purchase Order forms. Therefore, I recommended that the Order Division should issue Purchase Orders to Advocate Book Supply immediately for the serials listed below. The request was made for a subscription which would start with Vol. 1, no. 1, if possible, or January 1953. In some instances I have indicated other dates when the subscription might begin. All are issued in Manila.

Philippine Educational Forum. (Vol. 3, no. 1--1952)
The University of Manila Journal of East Asiatic Studies (Vol. 1, no. 1--October, 1951) (Quarterly)
Philippine Library Journal. (Vol. 1, no. 1--February, 1952)
Philippine Review. (Vol. 1, no. 1--November, 1951)
Industrial Philippine Magazine. (Vol. 1, no. 1--August, 1952)
Political Observer. (Vol. 1, no. 1--September, 1952)
Journal of the Philippine Historical Society. (Vol. 2, no. 1--January, 1952) (Quarterly?)
Philippine Journal of Education (Pre-war; recently revived)
Philippine Educator (monthly)
Philippine-China Cultural Journal
Philippine Engineering Record

American Chamber of Commerce Journal (monthly)
Freedom (weekly) 670 Evangelista Street
Hiligaynon. (weekly) Ilongo Visayan language.
Philippine Tours. (Vol. 1, no. 10 and 11--April, 1953) Publishers:
Displaycraft, Inc. 651 Sales Street.
Agricultural-Commercial-Industrial Life (monthly) Publishers: 1103
 Rizal Avenue.
Filipino Teacher (monthly) Publishers: 2236 Azcarraga Street
Journal of the Philippine Medical Association. Philippine General
 Hospital, Taft Avenue

The following serials are not recommended in the subscription list because they are supposed to come to the Library of Congress by exchange:

Commerce (Published by Philippine Chamber of Commerce)
Philippine Orchid Review (Published by National Museum)

The list of Philippine periodicals used in connection with the Southern Asia Accessions List was checked carefully in order to insure the widest coverage for That Quarterly, issued at the Library of Congress

(6) At my request, Mr. Ayuda prepared a list of bookstores in Manila. We went over the list carefully and indicated those shops which specialize in vernacular publications, particularly Tagalog books. He will make it a special point to keep in touch with those shops in order to have the best coverage on publications issued in the Philippines. The list was entirely too long to reproduce here in full, but a few names are selected for inclusion at this point:

- * Abiva Publishing House, 930 Misericordia Street
- * Alemaros, 749 Rizal Avenue
- Central Book Supply Inc., 749 Rizal Avenue
- Associated Publishing Inc., 105 Plaza Sta Cruz
- Bookman Inc., 2236 Azcarraga Street
- * Bookmark Inc., 15 Banquero Street
- Estaniel Book Store, 288 Doroteo Jose Street
- Fil-American Books and Magazines, 120 Mabini Street
- Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company, 105 Plaza Sta Cruz
- * Macaraig Publishing Company, 911 Dart, Paco
- Manila Book Company, 73 Escolta
- Modern Book Company, 886 Rizal Avenue
- Nanking Book Store, 348 Sto. Cristo
- New World Book Store, 408 Ongpin
- * Philippine Book Company, 289 Doroteo Jose Street
- * Philippine Education Company, 1104 Castillejos
- Vasquez Bros. and Company, 740 R. Hidalgo

(Note: * indicates those which carry books in Tagalog and other vernacular languages.)

2. ADVISOR FOR PUBLICATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES. After much consideration as to whom would best serve the Library of Congress in the selection of publications in the Philippines, I decided upon Dr. Ernest Frei who is associated with the Presbyterian Mission. Dr. Frei has lived in the Philippines many years, is well acquainted with the Tagalog language--having

done his graduate study in that field and wrote his dissertation about Tagalog as the national language of the Philippines and he is deeply interested in books dealing with the Philippines. He also knows Mr. Pedro Ayuda, the Manager of the Advocate Book Supply Company, and that will make for a harmonious relationship in the joint selection of the books to be sent to the Library of Congress. Dr. Frei was a real aid to me in securing publications when I was in Manila five years ago.

I was greatly disappointed not to find Dr. Frei in Manila when I was there this time. Knowing him very well, I feel assured he will accept the responsibility and will be the Advisor for the Procurement of Publications in the Philippines for the Library of Congress. Since I was unable to discuss the matter with him personally, I have conveyed the request to him in writing and the letter will be given to him upon his return to Manila early this coming June.

3. EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. It was five years ago when I was in Manila that the Agreement between the United States and the Philippines for the Exchange of Official Publications was effected by an exchange of notes signed at Manila on April 12 and on June 7, 1948. Since there had not been received from the Embassy in Manila any official word concerning the agreement and how it was working, it was thought that possibly it had bogged down as had happened in Thailand. Prior to my leaving the Library of Congress for this field trip in Southeast Asia, I did not check in great detail as to the volume of official publications being received from the GPO in Manila, but I was aware that certain publications were not coming to the Library of Congress.

I attended to this matter by going to see Mr. Montilla, the Head of the Bureau of Public Libraries. It is at this Bureau that all documents of the Philippine Government are sent to various governments, libraries and other bodies on exchange basis. Having known Mr. Montilla, it was not difficult to learn quickly the way in which the exchange works in Manila. He in turn introduced me to the person who is actually in charge of international exchange, Mr. Rolando C. Lansang, the Head of the Public Documents Section in the Bureau of Public Libraries, who showed me the files of the many institutions to which they send the Philippine Government documents. As soon as a publication is issued by the Bureau of Printing in Manila, 200 copies are sent to the Bureau of Public Libraries from the Bureau of Printing and the publications are then distributed. I was informed that many Departments in the Philippine Government are not publishing now because of the lack of funds.

According to Mr. Lansang, the last shipment of official documents from the Bureau in Manila to the Library of Congress was in December 1952, and the following titles were included:

- Agriculture and Natural Resources, Department of Medicinal plants of the Philippines by E. Quisumbing. 1951. 1234 p. (Technical Bulletin No. 16)
- The Philippine journal of agriculture, Vol. 15, Nos. 3-4, 1950. 295 p.
- The Philippine journal of animal husbandry, Vol. 11, Nos. 2-4, 1950. 185 p.

- Geology and oil possibilities of the Philippines, with supplement by G. W. Corby... 1951. 363 p. (Technical Bulletin No. 21)
- Pest of rice by F. Otones and P. Sison. 1952. 55 p. (Popular Bulletin No. 42)
- Central Bank of the Philippines. Department of Economic Research. Statistical bulletin Vol. IV, No. 1, March 1952. 52 p.
- Code Commission. Code of crimes. 1951. 389 p.
- Commerce and Industry Department of. Second annual report of the Secretary of commerce and industry, for the fiscal year from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949. 1952. 43 p.
- Third annual report of the Secretary of commerce and industry, for the fiscal year from July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950. 1952. 26 p.
- Congress of the Philippines. An act appropriating funds for the operation of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines during the period from July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953, and for other purposes (Republic Act No. 816) 1952. 854 p.
- Senates Actas del Senado de Filipinas correspondientes al primer periodo ordinario de sesiones.... 1952. 117 p.
- House of Representatives Committee on Un-Filipino Activities Report. 1951. 168 p.
- Economic Coordination Office of. Report of the second industrial group to Japan. 1952. 18 p.
- Education Department of Bureau of Public Schools Arithmetic exercises in grade one, first semester 1951. 95 p.
- Arithmetic exercises in grade one, second semester 1951. 95 p.
- Institute of National Language Wikang pambansa. March-April, 1952. 48 p.
- Finance Department of Bureau of Internal Revenue National internal revenue code, as amended, in force and effect July 1, 1939. 1950. 293 p. (Commonwealth Act No. 466)
- Health Department of. Annual report of the Secretary of health, for the fiscal year from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951. 1952. 27 p.
- National Defense Department of Civil Affairs Office. Today. 1952. 34 p. (Special number, summer, 1952)
- President's Office of the Bureau of Printing Laws and resolutions Vol. IV, Republic Acts Nos. 343-421; Vol. V, Republic Acts Nos. 422-590; Vol. VI, Republic Acts Nos. 591-673.
- Office of Public Information All this has been done for you 1952. 38 p.
- Official gazette Vol. 48, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1952.
- Public Works and Communications, Department of Bureau of Telecommunications. Telephone directory, July, 1952. 1952. 70 p.

4. LEGAL PUBLICATIONS In the Philippines many books of pre-war imprints were destroyed. Therefore, it is now difficult to locate many legal books wanted by the Library of Congress. In the case of certain legal periodicals it has been recommended that the desired issues be microfilmed at the University of the Philippines Library.

It was learned that the following legal periodicals are now published, but only infrequently: Decision law journal; Lawyers' league journal; Philippine law journal; Philippine law review.

While at the Bureau of Public Libraries, I came across these three titles which deal with Philippine law. They ought to be checked against the Library of Congress catalogs:

Cortez, Emiliano P. Provincial and municipal law of the Philippines
Manila, Lawyers Cooperative, 1952.

Paras, Edgardo L. The law of persons and family relations. 1950.
(Deals with Philippines. Further data unavailable.)

Martin, Ruperto G. Notes on Philippine political law. Manila,
Philaw Publishing Company, 1950.

5. COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE PHILIPPINES. The matter of the copyright law of the Philippines was discussed at length with Mr. Vicente del Carmen, the Copyright Examiner at the Bureau of Public Libraries. Three documents in connection with the Copyright Law of the Philippines were secured for the information of Mrs. Fisher and others in the Copyright Office at the Library of Congress. These documents are as follows: (1) Act No. 3134. An Act to protect intellectual property. (2) Rules of practice relating to the registration of copyright claims. Republic Act No. 167 and Act No. 3134. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1948. 43 p. (3) Application for Copyright form.

6. MAPS. One of the first places where I went for maps of the Philippines was the Philippine Coast and Geodetic Survey, Barraca Street, Binondo, in Manila. There I met Lt. Commander Constancio M. Legaspi, the Chief of the Operations Branch. Capt. Andres O. Hizon, Director of the Survey was not in at the time. Lt. Commander Legaspi gave me the following information concerning their production: (1) Made available a chart and map catalogue relating to the Philippines. This includes listings of sailing charts, coastal charts, harbor charts--of the various islands in the archipelago, topographic maps, and general outline maps. (2) Supplied a revised price list of the charts, maps and other publications which are available at the Survey. (3) Stated that the Survey had about 166 charts but about 30 of these were out-of-stock. They had a total of 20 topographical maps and 4 of those were out-of-stock. (4) The charts are being reprinted by the U.S. Navy and not by the Philippine Survey. However, the topographical maps are being reprinted in Manila only, and not in Washington. (5) The Philippine Coast and Geodetic Survey has prepared very few maps and charts in the post-war years. One which has been prepared solely by the Survey is a Chart of Cebu chart no. 4446, which is now out-of-stock. It is being reprinted and ought to be available by June, 1953. (6) Two maps were purchased at the Survey: one was in color, and the other in black and white, both entitled: Republic of the Philippines, 1950, scale--1:39,651,400.

Through the aid of Mr. Jose Roxas of Carmelo and Bauermann, Inc., 2057 Axcarraga Street, I was able to secure these five maps, all of which are in color: (1) Republic of the Philippines. Scale--1:3,000,000. 1952. Published by Manuel T. Cuanan, it contains these features: 52 provinces are distinctly indicated by colors; gives names of the bays and points of each island; provides population statistics of all provinces; and shows air routes. (2) Philippine Islands. No scale given. 1949. Published by Manuel T. Cuanan, 208 Blumentritt, Manila, and shows hundreds and hundreds of barrios throughout the archipelago; gives air routes; indicates the roads in the islands. (Note: These two maps are unusual in that they show the demarcation of the provinces in a clear manner.) (3) Soil map of Davao Province. Scale--1:250,000. 1947. (4) Soil map of Cebu Province. Scale--1:200,000. 1947. (5) Soil map of Bohol Province. Scale--1:100,000. 1947. (Note: All of these three maps were issued by the Bureau of Soil Conservation

in the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Each of them feature the various types of soils, the structure and consistency of the soils in these provinces.)

7. THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE TAGALOG BIBLE. When I was in the Philippines five years ago I purchased from Mr. W. H. Fonger, the Secretary of the American Bible Society, Bibles, New Testaments and gospel portions in many of the languages of the Philippines. This time I was informed that there were no new translations available at the present, but that new translations of the Gospel of Mark are now in progress in these languages: Ifugao, Tiruray and Kankanaie. Also, revisions of former translations are now being done of the New Testament in Cebuan, of the Gospel of John in Cuyonog and of the Gospel of Luke in Tagalog according to the new Revised Standard Version, parallel columns. To summarize the many languages in which the scriptures are now available from the Bible House in Manila, they include: the complete Bible in Bicol, Cebuan, Ilocano, Pampangan, Panayan, Pangasinan, Samarenho, and Tagalog; and various gospels in Ibanag, Manobo, Maguindanao, Subanon, Joloano, Maranaw.

According to Mr. Fonger, the Bible, and portions of it, have had a phenomenal circulation since the war ended in 1945: 160,000 complete Bibles in ten different languages, and 647,000 New Testaments and portions of the Bible in 17 different dialects throughout the islands. "The Philippines is perhaps 80% or more nominally Roman Catholic. Up to 1898 when the Philippines was opened to other religions, the Bible as such was very little known. To be sure the people had been taught many of the great truths contained in that Book. But rare indeed was the individual or home which possessed a copy. At the turn of the century with the arrival of the American Protestant missions came the open Bible. In the first years Gospel portions were distributed by the thousands. Later as more translation was done New Testaments and complete Bibles in several of the national languages appeared and were eagerly accepted and read by ever increasing thousands of people." (Mr. Fonger's Annual Report, 1952.)

The beginnings of translating the Bible into Tagalog appeared as early as 1896. By 1898 the first three Gospels and the Book of Acts were printed in Tagalog. By 1903 the entire New Testament had been translated into Tagalog and was ready for sale. The first draft of the Tagalog Old Testament was ready by that same year, but it was not ready for publication and distribution until 1905. The Tagalog New Testament has been in existence for half a century and the complete Bible in Tagalog almost that long. Both of these Tagalog publications, according to Mr. Fonger, have had a wide circulation throughout the islands.

8. THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES. It was a long drive out Quezon Boulevard to Quezon City where the institution is now located. On the way out I could see that much of the city had been cleaned up within the past five years and that many of the bombed buildings had been completely reconstructed. One would not know that they had been shattered by bombs at one time. The new campus is a distinct contrast to the one I visited five years ago. Earlier the picture of the University was a mass of rubble and twisted steel, some buildings being badly shell pocked, and evidence of the gigantic job of reconstruction was on every side--a result of the fact that the University was situated south of the Pasig river where the Japanese took their final stand, and the University campus was one of the places which suffered severely

during the liberation of Manila. Now one sees a campus which includes a number of modernistic newly constructed buildings. Among the buildings, the University Library building has a prominent position almost in the center of the grounds. It is a building far superior and much larger than the former one which had been destroyed by the war.

Professor Bernardo told me about the Joseph Ralston Hayden Memorial Library which is a vital unit of the University Library. This memorial collection in memory of the late Dr. Hayden contains at present over 85,000 volumes. It is hoped that it will serve as a national center of research and information on Filipino-American relations as well as an International Library Center in the Far East for promoting international library coordination and standardization through (1) bibliographic and library information and (2) international exchange of library personnel and publications.

The University of the Philippines is an institution in which the Library of Congress has had a real interest for many years. A large number of the volumes within the library are the hundreds and hundreds of U.S. documents which were accumulated and stored in the Library of Congress during the war years and then sent from Washington to the University. Besides learning about the collections of this University Library, Professor Bernardo and I discussed the matter of exchange:

(1) Since the University has had exchange relations with the Library of Congress for a number of years, Professor Bernardo informed me about the publications which had been sent to the Library of Congress not long ago. They were as follows:

Code of the University of the Philippines.
Catalog of the University of the Philippines, 1947-48, Pts. 1-4.
Catalog of the University of the Philippines, Genera
Resurgence of the University of the Philippines.
National Research Council Bulletin, no. 29.
Chinese elements in the Tagalog language by E. A. Manuel.
The Literary apprentice, 1948-49; 1950.
Natural and applied science bulletin, vol. 9, nos. 1-3.
Philippines social science and humanities review, vol. 14, nos. 1-4;
vol. 15, no. 1.
Annual report of the President, 1948-49.
Calisthenics and marching tactics by C. C. Bartolome.
Philippine collegian. Commencement no. 1950.
This is your university.
University of the Philippines faculty conference, papers and proceedings,
1948.
Abridged catalogue, 1950-51.

(2) Assembled upon my arrival were more recent issues of some of the above publications, and included the following numbers:

Annual report of the President. 1947-48; 1949-50; 1950-51.
University of the Philippines faculty conference, papers and proceedings.
1950; 1951.
Philippine Historical Society Journal. Vol. 2, no. 1--January 1952.
(Continuation of pre-war publication.)

Literary apprentice. 1951; 1952; 1952 SoJ. ed.

Address of President Tan. 1951.

National research council of the Philippines bulletin Nos. 28; 30; 31--
October 1951; July 1950; and July 1951.

Natural and applied science bulletin. Vol. 9, no. 4--1949; vol. 10, nos.
1-4--1950; vol. 11, no. 1-3--1951.

Philippines social science and humanities review. Vol. 15, nos. 2-4--1950;
vol. 16, nos. 1-4--1951; vol. 17, no. 1--1952.

University of the Philippines bulletin. March-April, 1951; July-December,
1951; March-April, 1952; July-December, 1952.

University of the Philippines information bulletin. 1952-53.

Role of our State University by Vidal A. Tan. 1952.

Philippine Collegians Commencement no. of student paper, 1953.

(3) One publication which has never been on the exchange program with the University is the Dilimar Star, a weekly newspaper in English. The paper was started on October 11, 1952, originally conceived as a university town newspaper but before long it became wider in scope by embracing more than just the university area. Vol. 1, no. 1 appeared on Saturday, October 11, 1952, and was published weekly under the title of the Diliman Star, until the issue of January 10, 1952 (Vol. 2, no. 14), just three months after its inception when it was joined with another paper called World Current Events, a weekly issued formerly by the Philippines Education Foundation. A complete file of this weekly, up to and including the March 14th issue (Vol. 2, no. 23) was secured.

9. UNIVERSITY OF MANILA. I called on Dr. Charles Houston at the University of Manila to inquire about the University of Manila Journal of East Asiatic Studies, of which Dr. Houston is the editor. The Journal first appeared in October 1951, and has been issued quarterly ever since. The matter of establishing an exchange between the University of Manila and the Library of Congress was proposed and discussed but because there is a desperate need for funds with which to continue the Journal, it was decided that an exchange better not be entered into now but that the Journal be received by the Library of Congress through purchase.

10. NATIONAL MUSEUM. When visiting the National Museum, I learned from Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing, the Director of the Museum, that the Philippine Journal of Science is a government publication which is being sent regularly to the Library of Congress on an exchange basis. Dr. Quisumbing is the Associate Editor, and he will see that all monographs and special bulletins are sent also.

As President of the Philippine Orchid Society, he informed me that the Philippine Orchid Review is a private publication but that it will be sent to the Library of Congress. It would be well to have the Philippine Orchid Society on the exchange list of the Library of Congress if it is not on already.

He told me about the plan to have provincial museums throughout the islands. With enthusiasm he showed me the actual blueprints of the first one which is to be established soon at Vigan, the home town of President Quirino. The building will be constructed in such a way so as to accommodate both the provincial museum and the provincial library. Dr. Quisumbing is working with Mr. Montilla on the project.

The National Museum has a large collection of scientific publications in its library. This might be a special interest to the Science Division either for future reference or for correspondence at the present time. We discussed at length the most suitable bibliographical control of the material and during the course of the talks I learned that they were endeavoring to follow the Library of Congress classification system for their collection just as is being done out at the University of the Philippines.

11. PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. The National Archives of the Philippines is located in the old Bilibid Prison, the former home of the Bureau of Public Libraries. While there, I saw the terrible state of the collection. It is a fire box and ought to be moved as soon as possible to a fireproof place. Plans have already been made and sanctioned to have the materials moved out to the University of the Philippines Library, but various factors have caused its delay.

The collection is said to contain an estimated 11,000,000 documents, of which about 80% are relevant to the Spanish period in the Philippines, and the rest are notarial records dating from about 1900. The emphasis of the collection is 19th century, but there are royal orders dating back as far as about 1615. The collection is subject to fire, water-soaking whenever there is heavy rain, and insect damage. The contents of the collection is largely unknown; only about one-third of the total number of the bundles have been tagged with any sort of identification. Except for a set of royal orders, which is calendared, and a small group of local records which is more-or-less indexed, there is no key to finding anything. There is no over-all system of arrangement. Originally the present collection was several small collections. In about 1901 or 1902 the present archives collection was brought together and since then has been moved from place to place about six times, with serious losses each time.

I would like to think that portions of this collection might be micro-filmed by the Library of Congress but certainly that cannot be done until order is brought out of that chaotic mess. If the collection ever arrives out at the University of the Philippines, then a microfilming project might be considered.

12. NEED FOR U.S. BOOK EXCHANGE AID. In the Philippines I came across many libraries in schools and churches which would benefit from the gift program of the U.S. Book Exchange. This same statement could be made about every other country I have visited. I have not listed in each country report those institutions which need this aid but will submit to Miss Ball in the near future a list of those libraries and schools to which information might be sent. Nearly all of the countries will have difficulty in sending money to the U.S. in connection with the plan of the U.S. Book Exchange. In one instance even Unesco book coupons could not be used.

13. PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. Professor Bernardo, the Librarian at the University of the Philippines, has been a zealous person in the bibliographical field. For one thing he is the President of the Philippines Library Association and is Chairman of that Association's Committee on Bibliography. He spoke to me at length about the matter of starting a national bibliography for the Philippines. He is convinced that in order to place Philippine bibliographical activity on a firm foundation, it is imperative that the Philippine Library Association take the initiative in

planning for national bibliographical activity. For one thing, when the first communications and accompanying documents on the Unesco-Library of Congress Bibliographical Survey were received by the Philippine Library Association, copies were immediately distributed to the members of the Committee on Bibliography for their study and comments. Later it was stated that as a working group the Philippine Committee would assume the sponsorship of Philippine participation in an international bibliographical undertaking.

Pending the receipt of further information and specific proposals from the Unesco-Library of Congress Bibliographical Survey, the Philippine Committee prepared a tentative plan of approach to the gigantic problem of a Philippine national bibliography. A report prepared and submitted on behalf of the Philippine Library Association entitled "The Present State of Bibliographical Services in the Philippines" has been prepared.

14. NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF THE PHILIPPINES. Elaborate plans are under way for a National Union Catalog in the Philippines which will have as its nucleus 18,000,000 cards which are to be supplied by the Library of Congress. Professor Bernardo told me that he had talked over the matter with Dr. Evans, the Librarian of Congress, and it was Dr. Evans' opinion that a set of the National Union Catalog cards could be made available for the University of the Philippines Library.

15. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PROJECTS IN THE PHILIPPINES. Certain bibliographical projects now in progress at the University of the Philippines Library and other places in the Philippines were described in detail by Professor Bernardo and include the following varied activity:

(1) A checklist of publications of the Philippine Government, 1950. The original copy of this checklist was sent to Dr. Evans at the Library of Congress through Miss Aurora L. Gerona, bibliographer in the University of the Philippines Library and Secretary of the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines who is now working in the Library of Congress. This list was published by the Library of Congress in July 1953.

(2) A checklist of Philippine Government publications, 1951-1952. The preliminary draft is finished already and is now in process of revision for additional items which may have been overlooked.

(3) List of theses accepted by the University of the Philippines, 1913-1953. Material is ready for publication.

(4) Annotated bibliography of Philippine, Malayan and Indonesia folklore. This work consists of two parts: Part 1 includes publications up to 1923, and has been completed; Part 2 includes studies from 1923 to 1953, and is now in the process of being prepared.

(5) Philippine index medicus. Comprising four volumes; vol. 1 includes material from 1896 to 1916 and is complete on slips; vol. 2 includes material from 1917 to 1944 and also is completed on slips; vol. 3 includes items from 1945 to 1951 and is complete for printing; and vol. 4 with more current information 1952 to date is in process of being prepared.

(6) Checklist of Philippine Government documents, 1917-1949. This compilation was made to supplement Elmer's checklist of 1916. It is still in process of compilation.

(7) Checklist of Philippine bibliographies, reference lists, and library trade catalogs, 1613 to date. At present there are about 900 entries now finished and in the tray for final editing; there are approximately 100 more entries to be checked before being included.

(8) Current trade list of Philippine (non-governmental publications), 1953. In preparation.

(9) Union catalog of collections of Philippine government libraries included in Inter-Departmental Reference Service, Institute of Public Administration, and University of The Philippines. In progress.

(10) Union catalog of the main and branch libraries of the University of the Philippinesa In progress

(11) Union list of Filipiniana in Jesuit libraries in the Philippinesa This list is being prepared by the Philippine Jesuit Mission in Manilaa A mimeographed list already completed includes 921 entriesa

(12) The University of Manila is publishing a bibliographical section in its Journal of East Asiatic Studiesa For example, see vol. 1, no. 2, January 1952 to date.

(Note: Projects 1 through 10 are being carried on at the University of the Philippines and the other two are activities outside of the University. All are in coordination with the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines.)

When I was talking with President Tan of the University, I was pleased to learn that a new publication is anticipated. Professor Bernardo was given assurance that he will be given financial aid out of the University publication fund to the amount of P400 per issue of a Bibliographical Bulletin. This amount, which is about US\$200, will not be sufficient to print even a modest bulletin if it is to be issued in an edition of at least 1,000 copies. A presentable Bulletin may command an increase in fundsa

16. ACQUISITIONSa Nearly all purchases in the Philippines were made through the Advocate Book Supply Company which in turn sent the books to the Library of Congress with the accompanying vouchersa Apart from the maps already referred to above, there is one publication purchased at the Philippine Federation of Christian Churches to which reference is made. A complete file of the Philippine Christian Advance, the official organ of the Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, was purchased from vola 1, no. 1. This journal is one which will be useful for one studying religious trends in the Philippines. The monthly includes these articles within the past couple years: "On religious instruction in the public schools," "The vatican and the Philippines," "The Philippine independent church," "Philippine Protestantism and social action."

When discussing the matter of publications dealing with Communism in the Philippines, I received from Darrell Drucker of the U.S. Information Service a study which he had made. It is entitled: The principles and practices of Communism. There is a small section on Southeast Asia, and a chapter on Communism in the Philippines. Designed for use in the public schools of the Philippines, it is informative of the early party history, the organization of the Communist Party in the Philippines, and the activity of the Communists during and after the war.

There are three documents which I would recommend for acquisition by microfilming. I saw all of them while I was in Manila and since I found it inadvisable to purchase them because of the high prices placed upon them, I would recommend that microfilm copies be obtained if possible.

(1) The first one is entitled: Patnubay ng Bayan, a periodical which was issued from 1915 to 1925--10 volumes in all. There was a small English section in each issue but it appeared to be mostly in Tagalog. In a number of issues, Spanish is included too. When talking with various persons about the publication, I learned that it is rich in Filipino folklore.

(2) Another document in Tagalog is Ang Himagsikan sa Noveleta (The uprising in Noveleta, Cavite) as written by General Pascual Alvarez. It deals with the revolutionary period from 1896 to 1899, during which time the writer was Secretary of the Magdiwang Government (Katipunan), later Secretary of the Interior in the Provisional Philippine Republic and, from 1901-1903, the Municipal President of Cavite.

(3) The Gaceta de Manila was a daily official newspaper which began publication on February 26, 1861, replacing the Boletin Oficial, which existed from 1850. One complete set of the Gaceta was located, dating from February 26, 1861 to August 8, 1898--72 volumes in all. The first three years are covered in three volumes; thereafter there are two volumes for each year.

17. MICROFILMING PROJECTS IN THE PHILIPPINES. A rather extensive micro-filming project is being carried on by Mr. Edgar B. Wickberg, a Fulbright scholar from the University of California, September 1952--September 1953. The project involves the filming of old Spanish records of the previous century with the purpose of locating information about Chinese immigration during the Spanish period in the Philippines, 1565-1898. The University of California has furnished a microfilm camera and fifty rolls of film for the project and when the work is completed, the University will have the negative copy of the film and a positive copy will be retained by the Archives, the place where the material is located. Besides photographing material pertinent to the subject of Chinese in the Philippines, significant material on other subjects--particularly the kind of material apt not to be in any other archives--is being filmed also.

When Professor Beyer of the Department of Anthropology of the University of the Philippines called on me one evening, I learned more about a collection in Professor Beyer's custody which contains many fine volumes on anthropology related to the Philippines--a number being documents which have never been published. For purposes of reference, I will call it the Beyer Collection. Viewing the full collection later one afternoon at 506 Aviles Street where Professor Beyer resides, I proposed that such an excellent group of books ought to be filmed. Professor Beyers, after some consideration, agreed that the proposal was good and that he would support it with his cooperation. Furthermore, when I noted the fact that it would be imperative to have the books in better order and arrangement than they are at present for micro-filming purposes, Professor Beyer also agreed to have the entire Beyer Collection moved to the University of the Philippines if space were made available for it at the University Library. (Note: No commitment of any kind was made as to what the Library of Congress might do relative to filming the collection but it was left clear that a recommendation would be made to the Library of Congress that the Beyer Collection be filmed.)

18. EIGHTH PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS. When talking with Professor Beyer, Organizing Chairman of the Fourth Far Eastern Prehistoric Congress, and President Tan, Chairman of the National Research Council of the Philippines, it was learned that the Eighth Pacific Science Congress of the Pacific Science Association will be held simultaneously with the Fourth Far Eastern Prehistoric Congress. The meetings of these two bodies will be held in the Philippines this time, at Quezon City, Manila, and other places in the latter part of November--November 16 to 28, 1953.

The general outline of the scientific program will include: agriculture, soil resources, forestry, geology, geophysics, meteorology, zoology, botany, anthropology, public health nutrition and social sciences. Unesco will sponsor a symposium on physical and biological oceanography at which certain oceanographers will make contributions.

19. ACQUISITION ARRANGEMENTS FOR UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. In the interest of the University of California Library at Berkeley I was requested by both the Order Division and the Gifts and Exchange Division of that institution to aid them during my field trip to the different countries of Southeast Asia. I have not listed in each country report those institutions which are desirous of having exchange arrangements with the University of California but a full list of the universities, colleges, research centers and other places will be sent to the university library.

Inasmuch that the University of California Library has assumed the responsibility of the Philippines as one of the "critical area" assignments under the Farmington Plan, I was specifically requested to make the necessary arrangements with a dealer in Manila for the procurement of books. Miss Dorothy Keller, Head of the Order Department, stated that up to the present they had found the Advocate Book Supply Company very good in supplying books but since the Library of Congress was using this source, it was suggested by a member of the committee that California employ another dealer in order to provide more complete coverage. This advice I followed and, after visiting different bookstores--including the Philippine Book Company, Estaniel Bookstore and the Philippine Education Company--I selected the Philippine Education Company as the dealer for the University of California Library. The matter was fully discussed with Mr. Francis B. Freeman, the Manager of the Educational Department, indicating to him the purpose of the University's acquisition program from the Philippines, the kind of books desired for research, and particular emphasis on the fact that books in the vernacular languages, particularly Tagalog, were highly desired. Our conversation concluded with the idea that Miss Keller or someone else from the University of California Library would write to him stating the purchase order number and other special instructions regarding their purchases. The address is: Philippine Education Company, Inca, P.O. Box 620, Manila.

Upon my arrival in California, various persons from the University of California, and Stanford University too, conferred with me regarding some of my findings while in Southeast Asia. One morning I conferred with various persons at the Hoover Memorial Library, thanks to the efficient arrangements by Professor Claude Buss: Mr. Easton Rothwell, director; Mr. Harold Fisher, chairman; Mr. Philip McLean, librarian; Miss Marianna Olmstead, research assistant; and Mrs. Lien Che Fang, curator of the Chinese and South Asia Collections. At noon, various persons came down from the University of California to Stanford and we all had lunch together on the Stanford campus,

at which time I spoke informally about certain aspects of Southeast Asia publications. The persons from the University of California Library included: Miss Marian Waby, Order Division; Miss Katherine King, Gifts and Exchange Division; Miss Elizabeth Huff, East Asiatic Library. That afternoon the University of California people conferred with me about acquisitions ideas in Southeast Asia including the activities which the University of California had requested me to do for them. A full statement about the arrangements I had made with the Philippine Educational Company was given at that time.

APPENDIX

PERSONS CONFERRED WITH DURING THE TRIP
(Countries Arranged in Order of Itinerary)

(NOTE: The success of one's work is determined in part by the cooperation given by others. Besides the many persons of the countries of Southeast Asia, I would make special mention here of the excellent manner in which various officers of the American Embassy posts in Southeast Asia gave aid in so many ways. The names of those persons are to be found below. CH)

England:

Luzac Bookdealers, Great Russell Street, London
Mr. J. B. Pearson, Librarian, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, London
Professor Victor Purcell, Department of History, Cambridge University, Cambridge

Burma:

Mr. Robert Aclya Special Assistant to the Ambassador, U.S. Embassy, Rangoon.
Mr. Ameen, Secretary, American Embassy, Rangoon.
Dr. U Ba Han, President, Burman Theological Seminary, Seminary Hill, Insein.
U Ba Htay, Commissioner of Settlement and Land Records, 230 Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.
U Ba Kyaw, Secretary, Buddha Thatana Council, Rangoon.
U Ba Sa, Deputy Minister of Culture, Secretariat, Rangoon.
U Ba Soe, Manager, Burma Educational Bookshop, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
Dr. U Ba U, The President of the Union of Burma, President's House, Rangoon.
Miss Bond, Transportation Officer, U.S. Embassy, Rangoon.
Dr. James Boyce, Administrative Officer, Burma-America Institute, Rangoon.
Mr. Brohm, Fulbright Research Student, U.S. Educational Foundation, Rangoon.
U Cho, Executive Officer, U.S. Educational (Fulbright) Foundation in Burma, c/o Burma-America Institute, Rangoon.
Dr. Paul Clasper, Pierce Divinity College, Seminary Hill Insein.
Dr. Frederick Dickason, Literature Secretary, American Baptist Mission, St. Johns Road, Rangoon.
Mrs John S. Furnivall, Advisor to Burma Government, Rangoon.
Dr. Dorothy Gates, Ellen Mitchell Memorial Hospital, Moulmein.
Miss Virginia Geiger, Cultural Attache, American Embassy, Rangoon.
Dr. Barbara Grey, Ellen Mitchell Memorial Hospital, Moulmein.
U Hla Khin Maung, Director of Survey, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
U Htin Aung, Rector, University of Rangoon, Rangoon.
Mr. Haniel Jones, Methodist Mission, Creek Street, Rangoon.
U Khin Maung, Assistant Curator, Government Book Depot, Rangoon.
Miss Knapp, Assistant Librarian, U.S. Information Service, American Embassy, Rangoon.
Capt. Kyaw Myint, Aide de Camp to the President of Burma, President's House, Rangoon.
Thakin Kyaw Tun, General Secretary, All Burma Peasants' Organization, Rangoon
U Lin Sein and Daw E Tin (Lin Press), Methodist School, Creek Street, Rangoon.
Mr. Lionel Landry, Public Affairs Officer, American Embassy, Rangoon.
U Ne Myo, Vice President, Bogyoke Aung San Library, Rangoon.
U Pe Maung Tin, Department of Burmese Language and Literature, University of Rangoon, Rangoon.
U Po Lat, Secretary to the Minister of Culture, Secretariat, Rangoon.
U San Aung, Acting Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, Government Book Depot, Rangoon.
U San Htwar, Head, Burma Translation Society, Prome Road, Rangoon.
Miss Sawyer, Voice of America, American Embassy, Rangoon.
Mr. William J. Sebald, Ambassador, American Embassy, Rangoon.

Mr. Erville Sowards, Executive Secretary, American Baptist Mission, St. Johns Road, Rangoone
 Mrs. Virginia Stryker, Disbursing Officer, American Embassy, Rangoon.
 U Than Maung, Librarian, National Library, Jubilee Hall, Rangoon.
 U Tharawaddy Maung Maung, Chairman, Board of Directors, Burma-America Institute, Rangoone
 U Thein Han, Librarian, University of Rangoon, Rangoon.
 Sir U Thwin, President, Buddha Thathana Council, Rangoone
 U Tin Aung, Manager, Thudhamma Wadi Press, Rangoon.
 U Tin Htoo, Owner, Thudamawadi Press, Rangoon.
 U Tin Tun, Chief Accountant, Union Bank of Burma, Rangoon.
 U Tun Win, Minister of Information, Rangoon.
 U Tun Pe, Minister of Culture, Secretariat, Rangoon.
 Mr. H. C. Willens, British and Foreign Bible Society, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoone

Thailand:

Nai Tri Ametyakul, Chief, Division of Literature and History, National Library, Bangkok
 Miss Mary Anglemyer, Librarian, U.S. Information Service, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok.
 Miss Bhekanan, Librarian, Department of Science Library, Bangkok
 Major General Luang Lahaw Bhumilak, Director-General, Royal Survey Department, Bangkok
 Nai Parada Buranasiri, Assistant Librarian, House of Parliament, Bangkok.
 Mr. and Mrs. Carl Capen, American Baptist Mission, 9 Dejo Lane, Bangkok.
 Nai Chamnong, Publicity Bureau, Bangkok
 Nai Abhai Chandavimol, Director-General, Department of General Education, Ministry of Education, Bangkok.
 Miss Marjorie Cheatham, Disbursing Officer, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok.
 Mom Rajwongs Tanaumsri Devikul, Manager, International Translations, New Road, Bangkok.
 Professor Ralph Lee Eyman, Vocational Education, MSA, Bangkok.
 Mr. Robert Fasson (Bangkok Construction Company), Bangkok.
 Mr. P. K. Garde, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok.
 Mr. N. Geelmuyaen, Secretary, Siam Society, Bangkok.
 Mr. Joseph S. Gould, Advisor, National Economic Council, Bangkok
 Miss Boon Song Gunakasem, Curator, Damrong Collection, National Library, Bangkok.
 Miss Miriam Hicks, Travel Officer, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok.
 Mr. Jerry James, Assistant Librarian, U.S. Information Service, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok
 Mr. O. Elden Johnson, Ford Foundation grantee, Bangkok.
 Mr. Joel Keyes, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok.
 Prince Dilokrit Kridakon, Director-General, Department of Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok
 M. R. Salab Latavalya, Secretary-General, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.
 Mrs. Ruth Lockwood, Fulbright Teacher of Library Science, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.
 Mr. Kendric Marshall, Head, UNESCO Mission in Thailand, Bangkok.
 Mr. and Mrs. Masengill, Binational Center, Bangkok.
 Dr. Eunice Matthew, Primary Teacher in UNESCO Project, Chachoengsao.
 Mr. Raymond D. Meade, Director, Binational Center, Bangkok.
 Mr. Albert De Moscotti, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok
 Nai Sukich Nimmanheminda, Thai Government Official, Bangkok.
 H. H. Prince Dhani Nivat, President, Siam Society, Bangkok.
 Mr. Eugene F. O'Connor, Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Information Service, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok
 Dr. Mason Olcott, Adult Education Advisor, UNESCO Project, Chachoengsao.
 Mr. E. Conrad Parkman, Fulbright Program, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok.
 Professor Robert L. Pendleton, Soil Analyst, Mutual Security Agency, Bangkok.

Nai Niyom Phadermchit, Acting Manager, Nibondh Bookdealer, New Road, Bangkok.
General Mongkorn Prom-Yothi, Minister of Education and President, Council of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.

Lt. Col. Luang Ronasithi Pichai, Director-General, Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture, Bangkok.

Mr. I. N. Ragachev, Assistant Managing Director, "Exporthleb", Embassy of U.S.S.R., Bangkok.

Major Samniang, Assistant to the Director, Royal Survey Department, Bangkok.

Mr. John Scoon, Cultural Affairs Officer, U.S. Information Service, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok.

Dr. Lauriston Sharp, Cornell Research Center, Bangkok.

Professor Charoen Sheanakun, Dean, College of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.

Mr. William Skinner, Cornell Research Center, Bangkok.

Mr. Edwin Stanton, Ambassador, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok.

Khun Prasert Subhamatra, Dean, Faculty of Economics, University of Moral Science and Jurisprudence, Bangkok.

Nai Rong Syamananda, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Education, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.

Luang Bunjural Uksornkorn, Secretariat of the Council of the Ministers, Bangkok.

Phya Sri Visarn Vacha, Member Privy Council, Bangkok.

Air Vice Marshal M. M. Vejyant-Rangrisht, Rector, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.

Mr. Peter Voth, American Bible Society, Bangkok.

Cambodia:

Mr. Jean Boissdier, Director, Musee A. Sarrant, Phnom Penh.

Mr. Christopher Dirr, Manager, Portail Impr. et la Librairie, Phnom Penh.

Mr. Ly Hak, Director, Cadastre Municipal, Phnom Penh.

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